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HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
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VOL. II NO. 146 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1914 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES.

FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in .....13 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 days.
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in 19 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ..... 20 days.
Except during the South West Monsoon when the journeys will occupy one additional day.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	To s.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
6th June	China ..	8000	Maloja ..	12500
7th "	Arabia ..	8000	.... ..	10500
6th July	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora ..	
11th "	China ..	8000	.... ..	10000
18th "	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia ..	
25th "	Persia ..	8000	.... ..	..
1st Aug.	Salsette ..	6000	Medina ..	12500
8th "	Caledonia ..	8000	.... ..	..
15th "	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
22nd "	India ..	8000	.... ..	..
29th "	Salsette ..	6000	Egypt ..	8000
5th Sept.	Arabia ..	8000	.... ..	..
12th "	China ..	9000	Malwa ..	11000
19th "	Himalaya ..	7000	.... ..	..
26th "	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000
3rd Oct.	Persia ..	8000	.... ..	..
10th "	Salsette ..	6000	Maloja ..	12500
17th "	Caledonia ..	8000	.... ..	..
24th "	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan ..	10000
31st "	Marmora ..	10500	.... ..	..
7th Nov.	Salsette ..	6000	Macedonia ..	10500
14th "	Arabia ..	8000	.... ..	..
21st "	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia ..	10000
28th "	Malwa ..	11000	.... ..	..
5th Dec.	China ..	8000	Medina ..	12500
12th "	Persia ..	8000	.... ..	..
19th "	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
26th "	Kaiser-i-Hind	11400	.... ..	..

This vessel will call at Brindisi

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ON ALL STEAMERS.

Every Cabin has an Electric Fan FREE OF CHARGE.

Movable Electric Reading Lamps are FITTED TO EACH BERTH.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1915.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
27th Febry.	Marmora ..	10500	....	..
6th March	Kaisar-i-Hind	11400	....	..
13th "	Salsette ..	6000	Macedonia ..	10500
20th "	Mantua ..	11000	....	..
27th "	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia ..	10000
1st "	China* ..	8000	....	..
3rd April	Arabia ..	8000	....	..
10th "	Salsette ..	6000	Medina ..	12500
17th "	Malwa ..	11000	....	..
24th "	Salsette ..	6000	Molgolia ..	10000
28th "	India* ..	8000	....	..
1st May	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
8th "	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000
8th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	11400	....	..

Intermediate vessels conveying Passengers in one class only at Second Saloon Mail steamer fares.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA. JAPAN, and NEW ZEALAND.

These Steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

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Acting Superintendent,
Bombay

NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure
Colombo Maru	O. Sakamoto	4709	18th June	29th June
Bombay Maru	Komatsubara	6625	29th "	10th July
Kawachi Maru	S. Nishimura	6126	26th "	10th "
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamoshita	5143	12th July	24th "
Kirin Maru	M. Nakamura	3808	26th "	7th Aug.
Penang Maru	S. Murayama	4965	9th Aug.	21st "

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.

Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28 CHURCH-GATE ST. Fort
BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs. Lavatories. Urinal Bath-room Fittings, etc.,

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES,

(JOINT SERVICE).

SAILINGS 1914.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Benares *	A&C 6984	..	23rd June.
City of Manchester	A&C 5551	..	3rd July.
City of Paris ..	A&C 9239	..	18th July.
City of Marseilles*	A&C 8800	..	25th July.
City of Glasgow ..	A&C 6529	..	5th Aug.
City of Poona	A&C 7474	..	12th Aug.
City of Lahore	A&C 6375	..	1st Sept.
City of Sparta	A&C 5415	27th Aug.	....

*These steamers call at Port Sudan.

OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.	Leave Naples about.	Due Bombay about.
City of Poona*	7474	2nd July	10th July	26th July.
City of Lahore *	6375	15th July	23rd July	8th Aug.
City of Sparta	5415	24th July	..	16th Aug.
City ofCalcutta*	7636	1st Aug.	9th Aug.	24th Aug.
City of Nagpur*	7500	14th Aug.	22nd Aug.	6th. Sept.
City of Manchester ..	5551	22nd Aug.	..	15th Sept.
City of Marseilles† ..	8800	19th Sept	26th. Sept.	11th. Oct.‡
City of Glasgow * ..	6529	28th. Sept.	6th. Oct.	21st. Oct
City ofParis †	9239	10th. Oct.	16th. Oct.	31st. Oct.
City of Poona *	7474	22nd Oct.	30th. Oct.	14th. Nov.
City of Lahore *	6375	28th. Oct.	5th. Nov.	20th. Nov.
Trafford Hall †	5321	7th. Nov.	15th. Nov.	1st. Dec.
City of Nagpur*	7500	25th. Nov.	3rd Dec.	18th. Dec.
City of Manchester ..	5551	5th. Dec.	..	29th. Dec.

*Calling at Naples. †Calling at Marseilles, ‡Calling Karachi direct.

¶ "Trafford Hall," carries 1st Class Passengers only.

FARES.	1st. class Singles.	1st. class Return.	2ndclass Singles.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles.....	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles.....	653	1,001	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool.....	..	999	..	737

Concession granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nord-deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particualrs apply to:—

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BY APPOINTMENT.

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ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)
Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000
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ESTABLISHED 1883.

Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE
BURGLARY
MOTOR CAR
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BICYCLE
LIVE STOCK
ACCIDENT & SICKNESS
FIDELITY GUARANTEE
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INSURANCES.

For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—
INDIAN BRANCH:—
12-18, Church Gate St., BOMBAY.
(P. O. Box 112.)
Manager for India—G. M. ROSE.

SOUZA, SOAREZ & CO.

PURVEYORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, 22, Crawford Market, Bombay. Execute all local and outstation orders for Daily Bazar, Ice, Fresh Fish, Fruits, Vegetables, Oilmanstores, etc., at reasonable rates. All orders, large or small, promptly attended to. Everything supplied being selected and packed carefully under the personal supervision of the proprietors to ensure their arriving at their destination in perfectly fresh condition. Accounts Opened for Regular Supplies on Most Favourable Terms. A TRIAL ORDER IS SOLICITED. 425

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.
Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date. Time Routes.
DUMRA, 1695, Thur. 25th June 9 a.m., Direct
LINGA 2185. Fri 26th June *6 a.m. Direct
*or later arrival of English mail steamer

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly.)
S. S. "DUMRA" 1695 tons, on Thursday, the 25th June, calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)
S. S. "BANDRA," 3,200 tons, on Thursday, the 25th June, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly.)

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing on or about,
†JELUNGA	5206	Thursday 25th June.
*PUNDUA	3305	" 9th July
†PENTAKOTA	3418	" 23rd July
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	" 6th Aug.

†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mosambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

20th June, 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

The following sailings have now been arranged:—

Steamer,	Tonnage,	Captain.	Leave Bombay
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	24th. June 1914
Circassia	6722	C. S. Osborne R. N. R.	11th July 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th July 19 4
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	10th. Aug. 1914
Elysia	6366	J. Kinnaird	24th. Aug 1914
Macedonia	5091	J. Thomson	12th Sept. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	23rd. Sept. 1914
Circassia	6722	C.S.Osborne R.N.R.	12th Oct. 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Oct 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	6th Nov. 1914
Elysia	6366	J. Kinnaird	21st. Nov. 1914

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gilbraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	907
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	448	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Services.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

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LEADING CONFECTIONER AND CATERER OF WESTERN INDIA.

Cakes and Confectionery prepared daily on the Premises by Skilful European Labour only.

FANCY CAKES A SPECIALITY.

(Local and up-country orders promptly and carefully attended to).

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

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Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

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TOTAL FUNDS.....£19,618,135
ANNUAL INCOME.....£7,542,708

FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, PROFITS AND MOTOR CAR INSURANCE

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G. M. ROSS, Resident Secretary
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Or. T. H. MOORE & Co., Chief Agents
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Ever been irritable all day—didn't know yourself because of a throbbing headache? That needn't be—Steare's Headache Cure will put you right.

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B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
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Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

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KEYSTONE ELGIN

AMERICAN WRIST STRAP WATCH

(As sold under our name and guarantee

IS	AND
WELL	HAS A
JEWELLED	DOUBLE
IN	ROLLER
FIFTEEN	SAFETY
HOLES	ACTION.

THE MOST PERFECT WRIST WATCH EXTANT.

Nickel Rs. 40. Silver Rs. 47/8. Rolled Gold Rs. 60.

Less 10 % for Cash or V. P. P.

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Watchmakers & Jewellers
BOMBAY & POONA.

MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.

PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	per 50	Rs. 3—0
Dindigul Bouquets ,, ...	,, 50	,, 2-12
Dindigul Torches ,, ...	,, 50	,, 3—8
Dindigul Rocks ,, ...	,, 50	,, 2—8
Dindigul Pride, thin and long	,, 50	,, 2—0

Besides the above, good many other brands in stock.
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Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

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(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen. 45,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND	,, 18,900,000

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

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Founded by Motorists for Motorists
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Special Comprehensive Policy

Some special features are:

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Prompt and Liberal Settlement of Claims.

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Bombay.

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TEN WEEK'S COURSE in Domestic Science. Terms reasonable. Graduate Director. Classes open July 1st, at the YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. 2970

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WANTED AGENTS and CONVASSERS to push on the sale of our various kinds of Chemicals, as also to undertake the Piece-Goods Business, in all the important cities throughout India.
Liberal Commission, salary, or both to really capable men. Apply sharp to,—
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We can prepare you in your own home, privately, in your spare time, at a reasonable cost, to obtain a well-paid position, improve your present position, or increase your salary. You need not leave your present employment. Over 120 Courses taught in the following professions and trades:—

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Agricultural	Poultry Farming
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Applied Art	Dairy Farming
Business Training	

Mention profession in which you are interested and write for free prospectus to:—

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International Correspondence Schools
Dept. A/E6
11, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED.

WANTED.—2 COUPLE young foxhound bitches entered or unentered. Full particulars to CAPT. BROOKE, 43rd Light Infantry, Ahmednagar. 2506

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WANTED an European LADY ASSISTANT for the Branch of an European Drapery firm in Poona. Apply by letter to "DRAPERY" C/o "Bombay Chronicle." 2952

WANTED a PARSI GRADUATE by a Mercantile Firm for service out of Bombay. One with business experience preferred. Apply to Box No. 669, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2916

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WANTED—CANVASSERS on liberal salary. Apply personally to MANAGER, Northern Circars Life Assurance Co., opposite Medical College Hostel Parel road. 2833.

WANTED a smart reliable man as ABDAR in 13th Lancers Mess. Apply to MESS PRESIDENT, 13th Lancers Risalpur, N. W. F. P. Good pay will be given to a capable man. 2045

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WANTED.—Reliable and experienced CANVASSING AGENTS on salary or commission for a first class (British) Life Insurance Office. Also chief agencies in unrepresented parts of the Presidency offered. Apply Post Box No. 39, Bombay. 2957

WANTED.—A FINANCIER or PARTNER wwith a Capiptal of Rs. 15,000 willing to invest same in Mining and Engineering firm. Good profits. Parsees preferred. No Brokers need apply. Apply to Box No. 674, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2938

A YOUNG energetic Hindoo gentleman with good Business experience wants to JOIN in PARTNERSHIP with a capital of about 10,000 Rupees in any flourishing and going concern. Apply to Box No. 677, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2949.

WANTED.—VARIETY ARTISTE'S who have not appeared in Calcutta. Give full particulars of terms, accompanied with printing's and photos, also mention lowest salary expected. Apply immediate to A. E. DOVECK, Continental Hotel, Calcutta or. J. Pearson & Co., Victoria Buildings, Parsee Bazar, Bombay. 2937

WANTED immediately the services of a BANDMASTER and BANDSMEN for H. H. Maharaja Jam Saheb's band. The applicants should send in their applications with testimonials, stating the pay they would accept if selected. Only Undersigned those having practical experience need apply direct to the
CHHELSHANJER J. DAVE,
Commandant,
Nawanagar State Infantry.
Infantry Lines, Jamnagar.
9th Juue 1914 2967

WANTED a competent Fitter and Latherman, with experience in armature winding and a good knowledge of electrical work for the Power Houses at Pusa, (Bihar), on Rs. 75-5-100 per month, with free quarters. Preference will be given to one who has, as an additional qualification, held charges of an electrical power station.
The selected candidate will be on probation for one year.
Applications, with copies of testimonials, should reach the undersigned not later than the 30th June, 1914.
WYNNE SAYER,
Assistant to the Agri. Adviser to the Government of India.
Pusa P. O. (Bihar),
Dated 9th June, 1914. 2054

WANTED the services of a duly qualified CIVIL ENGINEER for the Municipality of Ahmedabad, salary Rs. 175 rising to Rs. 250 p.m. by an annual increment of Rs. 25.
Applicants should state their age, present status with pay, past services and experience and degrees held by them if any. The applications should reach the Undersigned on or before the 20th July 1914. accompanied by copies of testimonials. The post carries the advantage of Provident Fund under the rules of this Municipality. The selected candidate will be appointed on probation for one year.
(Sd.) K. V. AMIN.
Ag., Chief-Officer,
Ahmedabad-Municipality.
Municipal-Office,
Ahmedabad, 13th June, 1914. 2965

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE a second hand LANCASHIRE BOILER 24ft.x6½ft.x125lb. By John Musgrave double rivetted. Apply to Box No. 662, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2898

FOR SALE. N. S. U. Twin cylinder 4 H. P. MOTOR CYCLE with two spare tyres Lamp and Horn Rs. 250 or near offer. The machine is in excellent condition.
W. H. THORNS & CO.,
Hornby Road,
2960. Bombay.

LATEST MODEL OVERLAND MOTOR CARS—We can OFFER balance of stock at very low prices to clear 25-30 h.-p. 4 cylinder, quick detachable rims, fully equipped, silent running, economical upkeep, going at bargain prices. Only a limited number, apply immediately:—
AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY,
35, Medows Street,
2775 Bombay.

FOR SALE.—1. SINGER MACHINE No. 45 K for sewing cloth and leather.
1. Self-Acting Screw-cutting LATHE of good make, 12ft. long complete.
1. 6" X 4" X 6" Hayward Tyler Duplex piston pattern PUMP.
1. Elecric DYNAMO with 80 lamps, 45 amps. 110 volts, complete with all accessories.
1. TRESTLE of good make, 24ft. high, with strong cast iron column, angle iron tie bars and platform of H iron girders. Miscellaneous Mill and Gin STORES such as steam and water pipes connections pumps iron and steel bars; also presses, kettles, etc., pertaining to OIL MILL.
Further particulars can be had from the MANAGER, Messrs TATA SONS & Co.'s Jamshed Oil Mills, at Kurla, upto 12 noon, any day except Sundays and thereafter from Mr. J. S. Dhatigara, Navsari Chambers, Fort, Bombay.
Bombay, 10th June, 1914. 2895

FOR SALE.—MACKINNON'S ESTATES Mussoorie, owing to death of Partner.
These comprise all properties belonging to the Firm of Mackinnon and Co., Brewers, Mussoorie, namely:—
The Old Brewery, Mussoorie, a going concern.
"The Park."—Forest lands over 2,000 acres. Several large houses (fitted with Electric Light and Water installation).
An unlimited number of fine building sites situated amid picturesque surroundings.
A cart road leads to the Brewery and "Lynndale" from the foot of the hills—10 miles of which being the private property of the Firm.
"Lynndale," one of the estates, is admirably suited for a Circuit House.
A Grand opportunity for capitalists.
The estates, houses, etc., can be sold separately, but preference would be given to any one wishing to negotiate for the purchase of the entire property.
Price Rupees 12,00,000 (twelve lakhs).
Offers consider.
For further particulars apply to V. A. MACKINNON, Esq., "The Old Brewery," Mussoorie, W. P. 2055

TO BE LET.

BOARD-RESIDENCE available for 2 gentlemen with private family at Colaba. Large bedrooms. English baths, E. L. F. Apply Box No. 530, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2581

BOARD-RESIDENCE available for Married Couple in large Bungalow at Colaba. Sole use of suite of rooms. English Baths, E. L. & F. Apply to Box No. 529, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2600

TO BE LET at 10 Victoria Road well ventilated spacious FLAT of 2 large rooms, one smaller one wide verandah etc., open to the west. Apply to Box No. 666 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2902

HORSE and MOTOR OWNERS.—Commodious Stabling accommodation available immediately near Messrs. GRAHAM & Co., Accommodation also for Motors, drivers and syces. Terms moderate. Apply to Box No. 528, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2120.

TO BE LET—COLABA RECLAMATION 1st Floor Orient Building rent Rs. 140, from 1st July, also 3rd and 4th Floors, house No. 265, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station, for offices or residences.
S. R. SUBEDAR,
2971 16, Apollo Street.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

CONTRACTORS who wish to tender for a Hostel to be built at the Compound of the United Free Church of Scotland Mission, Gawalia Tank Road, Bombay, at a cost of about one lakh, are asked to send in their names to the Secretary of the above Mission by Friday, June 26th. 2946

THE PIONEER BANK LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given to all the Shareholders of the Pioneer Bank Ltd., Bombay, that the shares in respect of which the arrears of Application, Allotment, 1st or 2nd call moneys shall not have been paid on or before Tuesday the 30th June, 1914, shall be liable to be declared forfeited.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
B. G. GAJIVALA,
Manager.
7, Green Street, Fort,
Bombay, 13th June, 1914. 2966

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, that day being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 15th June, 1914. 2928

THE DWARKADAS NARANDAS RAMJEE SCHOLARSHIPS.

TEN SCHOLARSHIPS, five of Rs. 12 each and five of Rs. 8 each per mensem, tenable for one year, are to be awarded every year commencing from 1st June 1914 to high caste poor and deserving Hindu students studying in Colleges and High Schools respectively. Application forms will be sent on receiving postage.
KESHAVJEE RAMJEE LUCKMIDAS,
2917 249-51, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of EXPERT APPRAISER in Cotton Piecegoods and Yarn in the Custom House, Bombay, on a salary of Rs. 500—30—650. Manchester experience preferred. Applications supported by testimonials should be addressed to the undersigned.
R. H. WHITTY,
Collector of Customs.
Bombay, Custom House,
18th June, 1914. 2964

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 458 OF 1910.
MAHOMEDALLY RAHIMBHOY and others ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
HASSONALLY ABDULALY ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the decretal order of Reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above suit and bearing date the 5th day of January, 1912. Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estates of Rahimbhoy Ebrahimji of Bombay Shia Borah Mahomedan a merchant deceased who died at Bombay on or about the 10th day of April, 1906, and of Fatmabai, widow of the said Rahimbhoy Ebrahimji who died at Bombay on or about the 11th day of July, 1909, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in the English language in my office within one calendar month from the date hereof and the said claimants are required to specify their names and addresses the full particulars of their claims and statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities if any held by them or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefits of the said order. Each claim must be accompanied by a Court-Fee Stamp of Rupee one for filing the same.
Dated this 18th day of June, 1914.
J. E. MODI,
2973 Commissioner.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI BACHOO-BAI, widow of CAWASJI CURSETJI COOPER, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client Mr. ABDUL REHMAN MOLEDINA. All persons having any claim against the said property or any part thereof by way of mortgage, sale, exchange, inheritance, gift, charge, lease, lien, easement or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, Prince Building, Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same if any will be considered to have been waived.
DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold land or ground together with the Bungalow messuages, tenements or range of buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Ferguson Road, Lower Parel, without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1672 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 760, New No. 12745, Old Survey No and New Survey No. 3/2743, the said chawl being known as Cooper's Chawl and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward No. 1232 (1) and Street No. 37 and the said Bungalow being assessed by the said Assessor and Collector under G. Ward No. 1032 (1A) and Street No. 37AA all which said hereditaments and premises are bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by the property known as Chinoy Chawl, on or towards the West by the property of Hassam Haji Sulleman, on or towards the North by the Public Road known as 2nd Ferguson Road and on or towards the South by the running Engine Sheds and Coal Yards of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Vendor and her tenants.
Dated this 19th day of June 1914.
SHAMRAO, MINOCHER & HIRALAL,
2975 Purchaser's Attorneys.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR RAILBORNE COAL

THE undersigned is prepared to receive up to 1 p.m., (Standard Time), on MONDAY, the 29th day of June, 1914, at his Office at Church Gate Station, Bombay, Tenders for the supply at Pitsmouth of best Indian coal for the B. B. & C. I. Railway to be delivered as per memorandum below.
The coal must be of the best quality, either hand picked or screened, clean and perfectly free from dust shale, stone or other foreign deliterious matter. Also it must be fresh coal. "Weathered" coal will not be accepted. It must also have been subjected to recent analysis and a statement of results should be submitted with the Tender.
Tenders only from Proprietors of a Colliery and recognised Managing Agents of Collieries will be considered.
Only coal actually raised by the contracting firm may be supplied. No "bought" coal is allowed.
The quantity of coal contracted for shall be "more or less" (i.e., 10 per cent. more or 10 per cent less than the contracted figure) according to the requirements of the Railway. When any variation in the monthly supply is called for the chief storekeeper will give the contractor not less than one month's notice.
Coals from different proprietors or minds are not to be mixed.
Successful tenderers will be expected to execute the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's coal contract form, no alteration in the same will be permitted.
Forms of tender and contract can be obtained at the office of the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, on payment of Re. 2 per copy.
The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and will exercise the option of accepting any offer in whole or in part.
QUANTITY REQUIRED.
April 1915 to March 1916, 3,30,000 tons Railborne Pitsmouth Coal.
R. WOOLLCOMBE,
350 Agent.

NOTICES.

THE ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LD.

OF 105, VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER, LONDON, S.W.

MONDAY, the 22nd instant, being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY, the Bombay Branch of the Society, will be CLOSED on that day. 2954

NOTICE.

THE Class of Volunteers conducted by Dr. S. N. NAVALKER, L. M. & S., for the proposed "HINDU B. DIVISION," of St. John Ambulance Brigade, at Dadar, will be examined in "First Aid" by Dr. D. B. NAIK DANDEKER, L. M. & S., at 2 p.m. (S. T.) (sharp) on the 21st of June, 1914, at Dadar English School Hall.
NARAYAN NATHOBA PATILL,
Hony. Secretary,
St. John Ambulance Brigade,
2974 Dadar.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of KANJI SOONDERJI, a widower, late of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant residing at Dadar ..... Deceased.

RAO BAHADUR VISSANJI KHIMJI of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, the sole executor according to the tenor of the Will residing at Dadar outside the Fort ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Probate.
Witness Sir DINSHAW DHUNJIBHOY DAVAR, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this sixteenth day of June in the year of Our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and fourteen and in the fifth year of our Reign.
Sd. A. M. KAJIJI.
Registrar.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
Sd. P. B. MALABARI,
The 16th day of June, 1914.
(Sd.) BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
2976 Petitioner's Attorneys.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS, COMMISSION AND ABSENTEE'S AGENTS.
No. 53, Medows Street, Fort.

WEEKLY SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 23rd inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co. auctioneers, will sell at their rooms No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, (opposite old Agra Bank lane and next to Tarachand Parsram Jeweller) a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece goods and furniture:—
Such as, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs lined tapestry, English office and rocking chairs, writing, dressing and washhand tables, glassdoor bookcases, cabinets, hatstands, almiras, show cases, wall brackets, corner-cabinets, phonographs &c.
1 iron safe with stand.
Property of a European gentleman:—
1 piano (cottage) by Messrs Soundy & Co.
2 cushion low chairs.
1 pair corner cabinets.
AT 3 P. M.
Several Gent's bicycles by different makers.

A VERY GOOD INVESTMENT.
SALE ON MONDAY, 29TH JUNE, AT 5 p.m. (S.T.)
AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT OLD MODI KHANA AND NEAR THE PARSI FIRE TEMPLE.
On MONDAY, the 29th June, at 5 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Company will under instructions from the owner sell the undermentioned very valuable landed property on the premises.
PARTICULARS.—All that piece or parcel of Quit or Ground Rent land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Modi Khana or Mody Street within the Fort of Bombay within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 252 Sq. Yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 624—624 New No. 5788 Old Survey No. 9294 and assessed by the assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 2042 and 2043 and Street Nos. 80—82 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the Old Modi Khana Street, on or towards the West partly by the Sweepers passage belonging jointly to the property herein for sale and properties adjoining to it, on the North by the property formerly of Burjorji Rustomji Mody and on or towards the South by the property of Authornan of Maneckji Sett's Fire Temple.
For further particulars, Conditions of Sale and inspection of Title Deeds apply to the undersigned.
MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 20th June, 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

No. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co, will sell by Public Auction, at Arthur Bunder, near the Fort Press, Colaba, on account of the concerned:—
About 1,000 Full pressed Bales of Digra, Nagpore Akola Kampthi and other Stapled Cotton slightly damaged by Fire and water.
A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE GOOD-WILL OF THE ENGLISH HOTEL, TOGETHER WITH ALL THE FURNITURE STOCK-IN-TRADE, ETC., BELONGING TO IT.

In purshance of directions given to Mr. Cursetji Byramji Daruwalla in an order made on the 11th day of June, 1914, in Suit No. 555 of 1914, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed by the said Mr. Cursetji Byramji Daruwalla to sell by Public Auction, on the premises in Bastian Road, Ravelin Street, Fort on THURSDAY, the 9th day of July 1914, at 2 p. m., in one lot, the good-will of the business of the English Hotel, and the right to the use of the name together with all the furniture, stock-in-trade, crockery, cutlery, plate, linen and other articles and effects used in connection with the business of the said Hotel. The sale will be subject to a reserve price and if the reserve price is not realised the good-will of the business and the right of the use of the name "English Hotel" will be put up in one lot, and the furniture will then be sold in separate lots in the usual way, without reserve, the sale being continued from day to day and commencing at 2 p.m. on each day.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned or Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., the Attorneys for the said Cursetji Byramji Daruwalla, at their Office No. 24, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THIS-DAY, SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods etc.
2 Revolvers.
By order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate the unclaimed articles such as one large valuable white diamond, gold and silver jewellery such as gold pendant, gold rings, gold buttons, hasli, silver bangles silver chains with buttons, silver rings, coins watches etc., one let wearing apparels, embroidery cap, shawl, bicycle, brass and copper utensils, enamelled plates, a quantity of cotton, iron articles etc.
By order of the concerned.
One case containing 5 motor tyres and 5 tubes.
By order of the concerned and on account and rink of Mr. Ruttonji Hemji.
A. B. 013 K. & Co. One Bale 300 pieces 48 by 78 Cotton Blankets "Tiger."
A. B. 014 K. & Co. Two Bales each 250 pieces 48 by 96 Cotton Blankets "Tiger."

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.)

1 second hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 second hand rubber tyred victoria good order.
1 handsome strong rubber tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.
1 very handsome bay stud bred gelding, got by an arab, very showey and fast, six years old about 14-2 a splendid saddle horse, and said to be fast in harness, parted with as the owner has no further use for him.
BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 20th June, 1914.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of June 1914, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at their sales room the following:
On account of the shippers.
68 Pieces worsted, tweed and coating double width 3 to 25 yds. piece.
23 Pieces woollen tweed double width 3 to 25 yds. piece.
The above will be sold in small lots to suit the convenience of the purchasers.
On account of the concerned.
12 Cases Port Wine.
10 Cases Burke's sloe Gin.
A lot of slightly illaged wines consisting of about 25 doz. known brand champagne 5 doz. qts. and pts. Cherry Whisky, 10 doz. cider pommand etc.
By order of the concerned.
Furniture consisting of dressing chests, and tables, hatstands, bench etc.
On account of the shippers.
5 Bales cotton blankets, red, white and grey.
1 Bale s. h. Morning coats.
1 Bale s. h. frock-coats.
1 Bale s. h. youth's over-coats.
By order of the concerned.
3 Cases each 150 pieces bobbin net. 13" X 20 yds.
1 Case 29 pieces bobbin net 72" X 22½ yds. 9 pieces and 108" X 22½ yds. 20 pieces.
On account of the concerned 5 cases each 3 gross empty bottles, 1 case 100 bundles glass bead buttons.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay 20th June 1914.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

EXCELSIOR

DON'T FAIL TO GO

EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT AT 10 p.m.

LAST NIGHT TO Mr. EDWARD PLATT'S LAST NIGHT

COMPLIMENTARY PERFORMANCE.

A RARE MUSICAL TREAT

IN ADDITION TO THE FULL PROGRAMME

BARONESS de GRODECKA

HAS KINDLY CONSENTED TO CONTRIBUTE SELECTIONS FROM HER VOCAL AND TERPSICHOREAN REPERTOIRE

EXCELSIOR THEATRE. ALSO EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

MISS VIOLETTE FRAMPTON
MISS MOTE
MR. LOUIS COWEN
JAMES McGRATH.

BOOK EARLY AT ROSE & Co., or SOUNDY & Co. After 3 p.m. at the Theatre. Prices :—Stalls, Rs. 5 & 3; Circle Rs. 3 & 2; Pit Re. 1; Gallery As. 8.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO WINE MERCHANTS AND PRIVATE CONSUMERS.

AUCTION SALE OF 90 CASES COGNAC CHASTENET, THREE STARS (BORDEAU), 20 YEARS' OLD BRANDY.

By order of the office concerned Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort.

90 cases Cognac Chastenet, Three Stars (Bordeau), 20 years' old Brandy.

In separate lots (each lot of one case) to suit buyers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and delivery taken on the next day.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MILL-OWNERS.

AUCTION SALE OF 57 BALES OF NAGPORE COTTON SUPERFINE TO CHOICE (SLIGHTLY BURNT).

By the order of Messrs. Ralli Bros. and on account and risk of the concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), at G. I. P. Railway's Goods Yard, at Colaba, the following:—

57 bales (slightly burnt) of Nagpore cotton superfine to choice of Messrs. Ralli Bros.' own ginning and pressing (slightly burnt).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

NOTICE.

MONDAY NEXT, THE 22ND INSTANT, BEING THE PUBLIC HOLIDAY, OUR USUAL WEEKLY SALE WILL BE HELD ON TUESDAY THE 23RD INSTANT.

WEEKLY SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by public auction at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a great quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as Drawing Room suites of sofas and chairs, lined tapestry hatstands, mirrored side-boards, tables, chairs, cupboards dressing and wash-hand tables, tiled teapoys, etc.

1 Remington Typewriter No. 7.

By order of B. N. Lang Esq., the Acting Official Assignee Bombay, and Assignee of the following Insolvents.

Re:—Gordhandas Morarji:—
1 Harmonium.
Re:—Meghraj Gangabux:—
1 Ironsafe by Godrej.
1 Iron safe by Harichand.

By order of the office concerned:—
1 Motor Cycle Cover, 28 by 2¼ B.E.
12 Mountain Covers, 28 by 1¾ W.O.
7 Cresent Covers, 28 by 1 3/8 B.E.
6 Cresent Covers 28 by 1¼ B.E.
2 Cycle Covers R.S. 26 by 1¾ W.O.
15 Covers Cresent, 28 by 1¼ W.O.
1 Rubber Studded Cover, 28 by 1½ W.O.
1 Rubber Studded Cover, 26 by 1½ W.O.
1 Rubber Studded Cover, 28 by 1 3/8 W.
136 1/2 lbs. Rubber Mutting.

At 2-30 p.m., (S.T.)

1 Rubber-tyred light Victoria.
2 Rubber-tyred Office Shigram.

By order of the concerned:—
1 Rubber-tyred Office Shigram.

At 3 p.m. (S. T.)

Several Gent.'s Second-hand bicycles.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT HORNBY ROAD, WITHIN THE FORT.

Under instruction from Messrs. Mulji and Thakordas Attorneys for the mortgagee Bai Nandagaori, widow of Hiralal D. Saraiya, and on account and at risk of the mortgagors, Sirdar Waghoji Cooverji Raje Shirke and Sirdar Manaji Cooverji Raje Shirke, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by public Auction on the undermentioned day and time the following landed property on the premises.

LOT NO. 1; HORNBY ROAD PROPERTY ON WEDNESDAY THE 24th JUNE 1914, AT 4-30 P.M., (S.T.), ON THE PREMISES

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of land together with the Messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the east side of Hornby Road [illegible] Bombay and also all the messuages

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & Co., *(Contd.)*

tenements or dwelling houses built over the land and building the said piece or parlel of land belonging to the Agiary of late Cursetji Manekji but with the exception of two rooms on 1st Floor and one room situate between the 1st Floor and the ground floor and from part of the said Agiary premises, all which piece or parcel of land is situate in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and contains by admeasurerment 500 square yards or thereabouts including the Agiary aforesaid and is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 55 New No. 441 Old Survey Nos. 682, 671, 695 and 889 and New Survey Nos. 2/8887, 2/8888, 2/8889 and by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under ward No. 2341 and Street No. 39, 41 and 43 and is bounded as follows:—On or towards the Nor by the property of Pirojbai daughter of the late Sir Jamshedji Jijibhoy first Baronet on or towards the East by the said Agiary premises of the late Cursetji Manekji and partly by the house of the said Pirojbai and on or towards the West partly by the said Hornby Road and partly by the Ragunath Dadaji Street and which said premises are now in the occupation of Waghoji Cooverji Raje Shirke and Manaji Cooverji Rape Shirke and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulji and Thakurdas at their office No. 7, Churchgate Street, Fort or to the Undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY HANDSOME TEAK AND BLACK WOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CUT-GLASSWARE, RICH PLATEDWARE BY REED, BARTON AND ELKINGTON CROCKERY WARE AND TABLE ORNAMENTS AND RICH BRONZE FIGURES.

Under instructions from Messrs. Vachha and Co., Solicitors for Mr. Pallonji Jamshedji Limboowala, the mortgagee and on account and risk of Mr. Bomonji Edulji Soonawala, the mortgagor, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by public Auction on Thursday the 25th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, very valuable and handsome teak and black wood household French-polished furniture, consisting of cupboards, side-boards, marble-topped tables, hatstands, chiffoniers, easy and rocking chairs, teakwood and Brass bedsteads, table fancy ornaments, fancy teapoys, Bronze and Terra Cotta and Marble figures under glass domes, Chinese flower pots, and rich cut-glass ware, plated ware by Reed, Barton and Elkington and Crockery ware and German Silver and Brass pots, etc.

The above will be on view two days before the day of sale.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Bombay and the Administrator of the estate of the late W. J. E. Jennis Esq., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by public auction on Monday the 29th day of June, 1914, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.) at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the effects of the said deceased, consisting of wearing apparels, waterproof coat, straw and felt hats, handbag, Baroneter, Blanket and pillows, photo-album, picture-frames, Books, Spoons, forks and knives, campt cot, table lamp and shades, etc.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th June, 1914.

HARDINGE & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

MAHAMMEDI MAHAL.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 P. M., (S. T.), Messrs. HARDINGE & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction at their rooms at Mahammadi Mahal, Dhobie Talao, a quantity of Furniture, Japanese Fancy Goods suitable for presentation, Ladies Hats, grey and coloured Piece Goods and other miscellaneous goods.

A lot of furniture such as:—Glass Door Show Cases, Writing Tables, Chairs, Teapoys, Easy Chairs, Corner Stands, Standard Telescopic Floor Lamps, Oil Painting Pictures in Frame; a lot of rich Perfumery, Toilet Soap, Powder, Shaving Sticks &c.; a large lot of remnants, such as: Cashmere, Flannel, Coating and Serges &c. suitable for suitings, Glassware and Crockery-ware, a lot of Amber Mouth Pieces and Plain Smoking Pipes, Ladies Hand Bags, a lot of Toys, a large lot of Japanese Tea and Coffee Sets, Flower Vases and Jars, Wall Plates and other Japanese Fancy Goods suitable for presentation; etc. etc.

By order of the concerned:—one case 47 Ladies Hats, very rich, will be sold singly.

The above is now on view.

HARDINGE & Co.
Auctioneers & Commission Agents.

Bombay, 20th June, 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26, Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 50 BUNDLES COPPER SHEETS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 20th day of June, 1914, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. D. Fraser & Co. and on account and at the risk of Mangaldas Tribhowandas.

S. G. 154 B. D. B. Lot Nos. 5-18, 39-58 and 77-92—50 Bundles Copper Sheets.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery of within four days from the duty paid Warehouse where the goods are stored.

AUCTION SALE ON TUESDAY, 23RD JUNE, AT 2-30 P.M., (S.T.)

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR LOVERS OF ARTISTIC FURNITURE.

On TUESDAY, the 23rd day of June, 1914, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 20, Queen's Road, Marine Lines, next to the Officers' Mess, on the sea side very valuable and handsome (made to order) artistic teak and blackwood household furniture comprising of sliding, dining table, set of dining chairs, handsome mirror back sideboard, mirrored dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, rich glassware, rich porcelainware, rich platedware, by Reed and Barton and Elkington, hanging and table lamps, wall clocks, rich engravings upholstered hall suite of sofas and chairs, handsome hall cabinets, corner cabinets, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, large chiffoniers, new designed four-fold drawing room screen, revolving top office table, office chairs, glass door book cases, almost new fireproof Austrian safe on stand 40 by 26, Jost fan, large ice box with refrigerator, Remington typewriter, light house timepiece with thermometer and barometer under glass dome, sewing machine, new designed double bedstead, iron bedsteads, mirror door almirahs, clothes and hanging presses, lady's writing tables, palm stands, marble top tables, fancy teapoys, easels, chest of drawers, large hand organ, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, rich carpets, double cylinder 4-seated motor car in good order grey arab horse 14-3 going in harness and saddle, cooking utensils, valuable garden plants, etc., etc.

The property of Captain H. C. Hawtrey, R. E. and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

N. B.—Motor car and horse will be put up for sale at 5-30 p.m.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT NANABHAI BOMANJI LANE, FORT.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers, will on SATURDAY, the 27th day of June, 1914, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises under instructions from Messrs. Sarajmal & Co., Attorneys for the Mortagagee Haji Ahmed Haji Hassan Dada and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Momanbhai Mulla Lookmanji under and by virtue of the power of sale under the identure of mortgage dated 7th day of August 1911, executed by he said Nomanbhai Mulla Lookmanji in favour of the said Haji Ahmed Haji Hassan Dada the following landed property viz:—

DISCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that pieces or parcels of Land or ground of the quit and ground rent and Pension and Tax Tenure together with the message tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Nanabhai Bomanji Lane within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 92 square yards or thereabouts and Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 358—46 new No. 5341 G/317 Old Survey No. 707—708 and New Survey No. 10/9144 and bounded on or towards the East by the house of Dhobi Cull'an on or towards the West by a public passage known as Tabak's Pole on or towards the North by the house of Soorabji Edulji Madon and on or towards the South by the house lately of Bachoobai widow of Bomanji Cawasji Tabak and which said premises are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under Ward A No. 2416 and Street No. 48 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the mortgagor or his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Surajmal & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office No. 25, Meadows Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th June, 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

D'LAL AND COMPANY.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Elphinston Circle, Fort, Bombay.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 20th day of June, 1914 at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. D'LAL & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, by the side of Kemp & Co., Circle, Fort, handsome teak and blackwood furniture for household and office purposes such as:—

Marble top tables, office tables, ladies tables, arm and armless chairs, fancy tile-top teapoys, round tables, wardrobes single single and double door almiras, chest of drawers, hatstands, umbrella stands, single and double iron cots; tapestry and leather lined sofas, leather bags of very elegant make, phonographs, records, etc., etc.,

The property of a European:—
1 Organ.
The property of the concerned:—
2 Washing tables.
1 Double Iron cot.
4 Show cases,
1 Meat safe.
By the order of the concerned:—
Hanging lamps.

D'LAL &tCo.

Bombay, 20th June, 1914.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT HANSALI TANK ROAD, DADAR.

By order of and under instructions from Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for Mr. Bhardas Thakoredas and Bai Suraj widow of Thakoredas Narotumdas the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mahadev Pandurang Nagvekar, Messrs. D'LAL & CO., Auctioneers, will sell the undermentioned property by public auction on the premises on Sunday the 21st day of June 1914 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), pursuant to the power of sale reserved to and vested in the said mortgagees under an indenture of mortgage dated the 28th day of September, 1912 and made between the abovenamed mortgagor of the one part and the said mortgagees. Mr. Bhaidas Thakordas and Bai Suraj widow Thakordas Narotumdas of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY:

All those two pieces or parcels of ladn now formed into one containing by admeasurement 3437 square yards or thereabouts according to conveyance dated 17th January, 1906 and 3465 square yards according to the Collector's Bills and registered by the Collector of land revenue under Old Nos. 34, 34, 727 and 728, New Nos. 3532, 3535, 4670 and 4671, Old Survey Nos. 361, 361, 361 and 161 and New Survey Nos. 1/1440 2/1441, 3/1441, 2.3/1441, and 2.3/1441 together with the messuages, tenements or chawls standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward Nos. 4291, 4250, (1) 4250 (2), 4251, 4274 (2) 4253, 4276, 4292 and 4293, and Street Nos. 651, 611, 611A, 612, 614, 635A, 637, 652, 653 and 635 and all which premises are situate at and on the South side of Hansali Tank Road Dadar at Bombay in the Registration Sub district of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East partly by the property of Gangadas Keshawdas Mehta and partly by the property of Ram Gopal Patil, on or towards the West partly by the property belonging to the Church of N. S. Desalvacao on or towards the North by the said Hansali Tank Road and on or towards the South by the property of Kashinath Baba Noray Nana Naldanker.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, Mortgagees, Attorneys, at their Office Prince Building, Meadow Street Fort or to the undersigned.

D'LAL & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th June, 1914.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 85, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co, will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 20th June, 1914, at 10 a.m. (S.T.), the materials for removal of the following building:—

Building Street Nos. 177-179, Case No. 209, Second Nowrojee Hill Road.

AUCTION SALE OF 146 BALES NANDED AND KHANDESH COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY the 23rd June 1914 at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at Arthur Bunder Colaba near Fort Press on account of the Insurance office concerned the following bales of Cotton (belonging to Nandram Moolchand) salved from the late fire of Pasta Gully Colaba.

146 Bales Nanded and Khandesh Cotton damaged by fire and water.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th June, 1914.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA

Charni Road. To-Night! Tel. No. 1271

THE VULTURE OF GOLD

Drama—5000 Feet Long.

The Exciting Story of a Woman Miser.

A THRILLER OF THE HIGHEST ORDER.

We have secured the sole Exhibition Rights for Bombay of this Fine Exclusive at great cost.

On Saturday, Sunday & Monday.

Special Prize Shows—5 to 6-30 (S. T.)

Sarees and Watches to be given away.

NOTE TIME :—5 to 6-30, 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.

Prices Rs. 2, 1, As. 8 & 4. Children under 10 at half rates.

IMPERIAL CINEMATOGRAPH.

Tele. 2020. CHARNI-ROAD, Tele. 2020

TO-NIGHT. WE SHALL PRESENT. TO-NIGHT.

PATHE'S MASTERPIECE

A TRAGEDY IN THE CLOUDS.

A DUTCH DRAMA IN FOUR PARTS. {Full of interest, excitement, and all the essentials of a really good drama.

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY 3

7 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.

Prizes: Matinee Saturday and Sunday 5 to 6 30.

POPULAR PRICES.

We also show Pathe's Gazette, Max's Decoration, Wanted-a Mamma

The Great Sensation of The Week

THE GOLDEN BEETLE

3,600 Ft. Long Film

Bristling with Sensational'sm

And an Enthralling Story.

Not a Moment Will be Dull.

AT THE

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE

To-Night! Every Night!

Our Another Star

"SAMSON AND DELILAH"

PLEASE MARK OUR CHANGE OF TIME OF EACH SHOW:—

Sat. and Sun. Matinee Show with Valuable Prizes 5 to 6-30. And every Night: 6-45 to 8-15; 8-30 to 10; 10-15 to 11-45 (S. T.)

Sandhurst Road.

Telephone No. 1266.

STANDARD OIL CO., OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Price. Rs.	a.	p.	
Snowflake 150 deg	6	0	2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg	5	12	2	per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5	2	2	per case.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5	0	2	per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4	15	2	per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4	15	2	per case.
White Camelia 125 deg (in tins)	4	6	0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4	6	0	per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4	6	0	per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in bulk)	3	12	0	per 8 Imp. galns.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost a haulage.

In all cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co., of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

The Thana agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Rs. 0-2-6 per case to above case oil prices.

Coorla, Andheri and Bandra agents add one anna to above prices excepting for Bulk.

Order books supplied gratis on application to THE MANAGER.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

Incorporated in England.

ESTABLISHED 1797.

FIRE, MARINE & ACCIDENT.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO., LTD

Incorporated in England.

ESTABLISHED 1782.

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BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Incorporated in England.

WESTERN (MARINE) ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Incorporated in Canada.

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As General Agents for the above First Class English Offices we are accepting Fire, Marine and Accident business

Applications for rates and terms will receive our prompt attention.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

General Agents

GRAHAM'S BUILDING,

Fort.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

EVERY description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to Investors. The Investors' Referee, a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Telegraphic Address: "SURETY," Bombay.

81, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY PALACE OF VARIETIES

To-day Matinee at 4-30
To-night 1st Show 6-30
No 10 o'clock Show To-night!

TERRIFIC & INSTANTANEOUS SUCCESS. LAST NIGHT!
BRILLIANT RECEPTION!! ENTHUSIASTIC OVATION!!!

SHE! SHE!! SHE!!!

JOSEPHINE DAVIS

AN ARTISTE
BUT WHAT AN ARTISTE
CHEERED TO THE ECHO
TALENT TELLS.

5 MERRY YOUNGSTERS 5

A SCREAM, A YELL, A ROAR, ANOTHER BOOM
IN
GAIETY HOUSES TO-NIGHT

LOOK OUT FOR
HOUSE FULL BOARDS.
BOOK EARLY
FOR
THE ROMANO BROS.

LAST WEEK'S GREAT SUCCESS.
Popular Prices. Stalls Rs. **2**, Circle Re. **1**, Back Seats As. **8, 6, & 4.**
PLAN AT S. ROSE & Co.
To-morrow, Sunday, our 1st Show commencing at **7.**
All other Days Twice Nightly at **6-30** and **10.**

To-morrow at 10 o'clock Performance
BAND OF THE SHERWOOD FORESTERS

EXCELSIOR.

To-Night To-Night To-Night
At 6-30 p. m.
A Beautiful Historical Drama
"THE LADY OF MONSOREAU"
by
Alexander Dumas.

MISS EDITH MOTE
Quick Change Artiste
Refined, Original and Artistic.
Ordinary Prices.

At 10 p. m.
Grand Complimentary Performance to
Mr. EDWARD PLATT
A High Class Concert Attraction.
BARONESS DE GRODECKA
In a selection of Classic and Characteristic Dances.
MISS VIOLET FRAMPTION
Soprano-Soubrette.
MISS EDITH MOTE
Protean Cantatrice
In Extraordinary Quick Changes of Costume.
Mr. JAMES MCGRATH
In new songs.
Mr. LOUIS COWEN
Tenor.

A specially selected film programme kindly lent and arranged by Pathe Freres Ld. and the Warwick Major Theatres Film Hiring Dept.

Commencing at 10 p. m. sharp
Booking at Rose & Co, and Soundy & Co.
Prices:—Boxes Rs. **25** and **15**,
Stalls and Dress Circle Rs. **5, 3, 2,** and **1.**
Gallery ans. **8.**
A Genuine High Class and Popular Entertainment

To-morrow Sunday at 3 p. m.
Special Matinee of
"WHAT HAPPENED TO MARY"
Complete
Half prices to all parts except Gallery.

Ever been irritable all day—didn't know yourself because of a throbbing headache? That needn't be—Stearn's Headache Cure will put you right.

REASONABLE OFFER S

CASH ON DELIVERY.

Gentlemen proceeding Home or Abroad.

Wishing to dispose of their furniture and effects such as glass and porcelainware, silverware, furniture, piano, horses and carriages, nic-nacks, garden &c. &c. Should apply to the undersigned for reasonable offers and prompt cash on delivery. Advances paid on the same.

SURPLUS STOCK & JOB LOTS
OF
English and Continental firms, Manufacturers' Agents &c. purchased at reasonable offers.

HARDINGE & Co.

Mahamadi Mahal, DHOBIE TALAO.

SMART TAILORING

All New Goods to pick from.
A visit will pay you.

DANN & CO.,

Tailors and Outfitters
Opp, Thos. Cook & Sons
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Branch—Watson's Hotel

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, Ltd., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Our I. C. O. brand
REFINED COTTONSEED OIL
is an excellent cooking and salad oil, safely taking the place of GHEE or BUTTER in a number of dainties.

INDIAN COTTON OIL Company, Limited.
HUMMUM St., FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.
Subscribed Capital £1,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £ 400,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 30,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... £ 600,000

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INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

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BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Issued and Subscribed ... Rs. 19,96,700
Capital Paid up ..... Rs. 11,24,978
Reserve Fund (In G. P. Notes) 10,40,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches—
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Bhan, Ferozepore, Gujranwall, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lylpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS ived for 12 months and shorter perio of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

T. A. STEWART,
Ag. Manager.

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.
17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a.

SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent. p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.

SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.

All kinds of Banking business transacted. Further particulars on application.

HEREDIA & Co.,
Agents

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 19th June 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Fairly general rain has fallen in the east Punjab; Ambala has had 1.37 in. and Hissar 0.25 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the east Punjab and clear elsewhere. Temperature is in excess in the north and the south-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. The air is drier than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jodhpur records 0.23 in. of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is in defect at Kotah and Jodhpur and in excess in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Fairly general rain has fallen in Gujarat and Central India West; Ahmedabad has had 0.21, in. Surat 1.40 in. and Neemuch 0.42 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in Kathiawar and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Hoshangabad has had 0.12, in. Khandwa 0.32, in. Amraoti 0.16, in. Chanda 150 in. and Rajpur 0.11 in. Skies are moderately clouded. Temperature is in defect in the area of rainfall.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Ratnagiri has had 2.52, in. Mormugao 1.56 in. and Karwar 1.43 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess at Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been widespread on the west coast of the Peninsula to the south of Bombay and fairly general in Gujarat, the central parts of the country and the east Punjab while a few showers have fallen in Rajputana and the Madras Deccan. There has thus been an extension of rainfall into Gujarat and an increase in the Punjab but a withdrawal from the United Provinces. Conditions continue unsettled off the north Konkan and the west Kathiawar coast.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula, local rain in the central parts of the country and some showers in Gujarat, Kathiawar and the east Punjab. A few showers are possible in the United Provinces nd Rajputana.

P.& O. Mail Steamer Report.—S. S. "Salsette," which left Aden in the morning of the 15th, experienced till longitude 52½ deg. E. south-south-westerly gentle to moderate wind; till longitude 60½ deg. E. south-south-westerly strong wind, occasionally cloudy skies, considerable sea and swell; till longitude 61½ deg. E. west-south-westerly wind blowing generally a moderate gale, cloudy or overcast skies, high following sea and swell; till longitude 69 deg. E. west south-westerly fresh or moderate wind, sea and swell, overcast skies with showers towards end; till arrival south-westerly or southerly gentle or light wind with cloudy skies with showers at longitude 70 deg. E. Strong monsoon conditions prevail in the Arabian Sea except near Bombay where winds though from normal directions are weaker than usual.

OESERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on FRIDAY the 19th of June 1914.

STATION.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall Past 24 hour.	Rainfall Total ins. Dec. to date.	Variation 1st Dec. to date.
PERSIAN-AREA—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. 4(th)	85.2	79.6	67	..	..	..
Jask	95.4	85.8	79	..	..	—0.05
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (2nd)	98.6	88.2	74	..	..	—0.15
PUNJAB—						
Multan	113.5	90.6	52	..	0.06	—0.24
Rawalpindi	108.7	80.6	47	..	0.00	—0.76
Lahore	112.0	91.4	40	..	0.45	—0.22
Sirsa	103.8	79.7	74	0.25	0.48	..
Ambala	99.7	76.7	93	1.37	3.54	2.64
Delhi	102.0	86.8	59	..	0.31	—0.78
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	102.1	86.0	52	..	2.75	2.00
Mainpuri	104.6	84.1	59	..	0.08	0.26
Jhansi	104.0	83.7	55	..	0.60	—0.85
Cawnpore	99.4	79.0	61	..	0.55	—0.71
Allahabad	97.4	76.9	60	..	1.09	—0.17
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobad	112.1	90.0	60	..	1.19	1.15
Karachi	94.8	84.0	71	..	0.02	—0.17
Ajmer	99.7	81.2	72	0.02	3.18	2.37
Jaipore	100.2	84.0	54	..	2.02	1.23
Kotah	99.8	81.6	59	..	1.87	0.66
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	101.1	88.2	78	..	[illegible]	
Dwarka	91.1	83.4	77	0.03	0.04	—0.80
Veraval	85.4	82.3	86	0.50	2.33	—2.28
Rajkot	100.0	79.8	73	0.00	2.64	0.93
Bhavnagar Para	99.8	79.8	74	0.00	0.82	—1.45
Surat	95.3	75.3	85	1.40	3.17	0.16
Ahmedabad	102.4	77.8	60	0.21	0.78	—1.51
Dessa	101.6	81.4	68	..	1.46	0.99
Neemuch	96.0	73.7	71	0.42	1.86	0.62
Indore	86.4	73.7	79	0.04	4.46	1.25
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	96.1	75.3	78	0.06	0.73	—2.14
Saugor	89.6	71.0	70	0.04	2.02	—0.11
Hoshangabad	92.8	72.6	76	0.12	3.02	1.37
Khandwa	90.4	73.2	81	0.32	3.51	0.86
Akola	93.9	78.1	69	..	2.41	—0.46
Amraoti	88.4	74.6	86	0.16	1.84	—1.02
Nagpur	95.9	77.0	72	..	2.50	—2.14
Chanda	96.1	73.8	95	1.50	2.80	—1.16
Raipur	85.7	75.8	84	0.11	0.86	—3.06
KONKAN—						
Bombay	88.1	79.4	87	0.06	3.02	—6.23
Ratnagiri	82.1	73.7	90	2.52	21.95	2.08
Mormugao	84.8	74.7	97	1.56	18.62	—2.26
Karwar	83.6	74.2	89	1.43	17.27	—0.63
BOMBAY DECCAN AND MYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	94.6	73.1	60	..	1.66	—1.50
Ahmednagar	92.8	73.5	74	..	2.12	—1.71
Poona	89.6	71.5	79	..	3.76	0.74
Sholapur	93.8	73.8	63	..	1.93	—1.45
Bijapur	91.6	72.1	71	..	0.71	—2.25
Belgaum	80.7	67.0	75	0.06	1.90	—4.24
Aurangabad	93.2	73.7	59	..	8.51	0.14
Nizamabad (Indur).	102.0	78.5	65	0.07	1.29	—1.67
Hyderabad	94.5	75.9	82	..	1.56	—1.43
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	84.5	70.8	90	3.01	17.56	—8.36
Calicat	82.9	72.9	95	2.30	15.87	—8.01
Cochin	86.0	72.5	86	1.17	13.52	—5.33
Colombo	85.6	73.3	93	0.65	6.05	0.77
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Maslipatam	100.1	82.2	69	..	1.21	—1.86
Bellary	97.0	76.6	59	..	0.40	—1.02
Guddapah	100.6	72.4	60	0.12	4.56	2.68
Madras	102.1	83.1	50	..	0.40	—0.92
Bangalore	88.8	67.1	67	..	1.07	—1.28
Coimbator	92.0	69.1	99	0.04	0.43	—0.70
Trichinopoly	103.1	79.3	55	..	0.59	—0.29
Negapatam	101.9	77.5	59	..	0.54	—0.21

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour say, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 19 h June was 29.340 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, June 19.

The monsoon has extended into the east Punjab. It has now given some rain over practically the whole of the country, but has been less steady than usual. The temperature is low in Bihar, and high in the west Punjab and North West Frontier Province. The rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the west coast south of Goa; local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Bihar, east Punjab, Rajputana, Central India, west Central Provinces, and the Madras Deccan. A few falls also occurred in Assam, the hills of United Provinces, Gujarat, south east Madras and the north Madras coast.

Principal amounts:—Moulmein, Bassein, Toungoo and Kyaukpyu one inch; Maymyo one-and-a-half; Narayangunj and Barisal, one; Jessore two; Berhampore three; Balasore one; False Point one-and-a-half; Ranchi and Chakrata two; Mukteswar, Ambala, Surat, Seoni, Chanda, Pendra, Marmagoa and Karwar one-and-a-half; Mangalore three; Calicut two; Cochin and Trivandrum one.

Forecast:—Decrease of rain in Bihar and Orisso.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

	Bombay 17th June.
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr ..	29.641 inches.
Temperature of Air	82.8degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.8 ,,
Dew Point	77.5 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.843 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy- 10)	8.4 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	88.1 ,,
Minimum do. do.	77.5 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ESE, S.
Movement of Wind do. ..	247miles.
Fall of Rain	0.23inches.
Total fall during month	3.02 ,,
Do. do. year ..	4.07 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 19th June.....	0.00 ,,

SUN, MOON, AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week	Day o Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	HIGH WATER. Depth on Sill	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	LOW WATER. Depth on Sill
	June	h m	ft.	June	h m	ft in.
F	19	m 7 46 a	24 8	19	m 1 52	18 1
S	20	m 9 30	25 9	20	m 2 21 a	21 4
S	21	m 10 23	26 7	21	m 2 54	17 7
		8 44 a	24 9		m 3 17 a	21 1
M	22	m 11 3	27 4	22	m 3 15	17 0
		9 39 a	24 11		4 8 a	20 10
Tu	23	m 11 41	28 0	23	m 3 55	16 5
		10 26 a	25 2		4 55 a	20 5
W	24	m 0 19 a	28 6	24	m 4 34	15 11
		11 52 a	25 10		5 39 a	20 0
Th	25	m 0 54 a	28 9	25	m 5 12	15 7
					6 20 a	19 8
					m 5 50	15 5
					6 59 a	19 4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

June 19	(Friday)	Sunrise 6h. 2m.	Suns	7h. 18m
,, 20	(Saturday)	,, 6h. 2m.	,,	7h. 18m
,, 21	(Sunday)	,, 6h. 2m.	,,	7h. 18m
,, 22	(Monday)	,, 6h. 3m.	,,	7h. 19m
,, 23	(Tuesday)	,, 6h. 3m.	,,	7h. 19m
,, 24	(Wednesday)	,, 6h. 3m.	,,	7h. 19m
,, 25	(Thursday)	,, 6h. 3m.	,,	7h. 19m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—New Moon June 23rd 1914, 9h 3-2m. p.m.; First Quarter July 1, 1914 0, 54.5m. a.m Perigee, 3rd, 12h p.m. Full Moon July 7, 1914, 7h. 29.8 p.m.; Last Quarter 15, 1h, 1-1m. p.m.; Apogee 15th, 8-6h, p m.

WEIGHT OF THE SOUL.

The weight of a human soul, according to a prominent Massachusetts physician, has been discovered. The human soul, says the doctor, weighs three-quarters of an ounce, and he thinks he proves his contention by a recent experiment on a dying man. The physician says:

"My subject was a man dying of consumption. He was under observation for three hours and forty minutes before his death. He was placed on a bed arranged on a light framework built upon a very delicately-balanced platform attached to beam scales. He lost weight slowly at the rate of one ounce an hour, due to evaporation or respiration. At the time he expired the beam-end dropped with an audible stroke. The immediate loss at the moment of expiration was three-quarters of an ounce—the weight of his passing soul."

The export of Coffee from India almost entirely from the Deccan Ports, during 1912-13 amounted to 266,978 cwts. valued at Rs. 1,56,52,542. This coffee was exported principally to France and the United Kingdom, a portion of the export to England being re-shipped to other foreign countries. In the London market South Indian Coffee fetches nearly the same price as Brazilian Coffee, which varies between 72 to 77 sh. per cwt. Compared to the export value of Tea from India, which was Rs. 13,29,40,000 in 1912-13, the cultivation of South Indian Coffee appears to be very limited, which is partly due to the paucity and inefficiency of labour. This difficulty was discussed at a recent meeting of the Nilgiri Planters' Association, but no practical steps have yet been taken to remedy this defect.

WHY YOUR STOMACH HURTS
A DOCTOR'S COMMON-SENSE ADVICE.

Pain in the stomach, variously called indigestion, dyspepsia, flatulence, heartburn, stomach-ache, etc., is usually attributed to some unnatural, abnormal or diseased condition of the stomach itself. Nothing however, could be further from the truth. Nineteen times out of twenty the stomach is absolutely healthy and normal, the pain and discomfort being entirely due to the acidity and fermentation of food which irritates and distends the stomach; although if this condition is allowed to run on, in time the constant irritation of the acid is likely to eat into the stomach walls and produce ulcers and sometimes cancer of the stomach. Medicine is useless in such a case. The acid and fermenting food must be removed by a stomach pump or an emetic, or you must neutralise the acid and stop the fermentation by taking half-a teaspoonful of bisurated magnesia in a little water. This latter is by far the simpler and safer method. Bisurated magnesia almost immediately neutralises the dangerous acid and by correcting the food contents enables even a tired, weak stomach to digest almost any food without any difficulty. Physicians advise that bisurated magnesia should be kept in every home, and a little taken after each meal whenever the slightest tendency to food fermentation is shown. Be sure to obtain *bisurated* magnesia, as other forms of magnesia are valuable as tooth and mouth washes, but they do not give satisfactory results in stomach disorders.

The above-mentioned ingredients may be obtained from any chemist, or direct from Kemp & Co., Ltd., of Bombay.

THE LEACHWEB WATERPROOF,

THE FINEST IN INDIA

HAS ARRIVED.

LEACH & WEBORNY,

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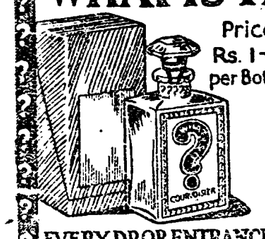
"WHAT IS IT"
Price Rs. 1-8 per Bottle



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Ask for "WHAT IS IT" the Perfume in Gold Window Box

CONQUEST OF THE NIGHT.
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give the brightest light exactly where needed at a negligible cost, and remain constant friends every where in house or out of it.

They are specially meant for places where open flame would be inconvenient or dangerous. They go into the smalles pocket and are absolutely clean as well at ever ready.

WANTED AGENTS EVERY WHERE.
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THE
COMMON CAUSE
OF
Rheumatism, Sciatica, Gout, Lumbago, Neuritis, Gravel, etc
IS
URIC ACID

which is a useless and harmful by-product of Nature's functions formed in the blood and deposited in the joints, muscles and tissues, where, if neglected, it accumulatet and causes pain, discomfort and illness. This can, however, be dissolved and dispelled by

FRUCTISINE

which has proved to be a great purifier of blood, tonic and a boon to countless sufferers,
Sole Agents—BALMUKAND RAY & CO
Ismail B'ldgs., Church Gate St.
Fort, BOMBAY
Sub Agent—SHROFF BRO[illegible]
Opposite Whi[illegible]
Fort, [illegible]

A DYSPEPTIC'S LIFE SAVED.

SEVERE PAIN AND SICKNESS FOR MANY YEARS CURED BY A SIMPLE ANTACID.

NEIGHBOURS SAID HE WAS A DYING MAN.

Chronic indigestion and sickness after food and severe pains were all quickly cured by a very simple remedy in the case of Mr. R. Savigan, 11, Gloucester Street, Barnardtown, Newport, Mon. In a letter referring to her husband's illness, Mrs. Savigan writes:—"He did not know what it was to eat a meal without it coming back," which appears to have been his condition for a considerable time, until his wife, while reading a ladies' paper, saw ordinary bisurated magnesia recommended for indigestion, and obtained a small quantity so that her husband might try it. A few doses gave Mr. Savigan great relief, and before he had finished the first supply the trouble was practically cured. To use Mrs. Savigon's own words: "He can eat his food and is looking splendid, and can do his work; in fact, all the people about here look at him, for they all said he was a dying man." The quantity of bisurated magnesia that cured Mr. Savigan was half-a-teaspoonful in a wine-glass of water after meals, and we strongly advise any of our readers who suffer from indigestion to try it. Be careful to get the bisurated form spelt b-i-s-u-r-a-t-e-d, as other chemical products similarly named do not have the same beneficial effect.

The above-mentioned ingredients may be obtained from any chemist, or direct from Kemp & Co., Ltd., of Bombay.

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Girgaon, BOMBAY.

(MEN'S DEPARTMENT.)

BEFORE BUYING

YOUR

WATERPROOF

Call and see the **"Fort" nverness Cloak.** Specially made to our order for Tropical wear of a fine Fawn Paramatta Cloth on similar lines to a waterproof costing double its price. This Cloak should not be confused with the usual low priced garment of most inferior manufacture.

The Fort Cloak has a deep all-round cape, with arm slings, the seams are stitched, sewn and cemented, and in general appearance it is a marvel at the price.

Stocked in all sizes **Rs. 10-15** each.

In addition to this line we have in stock Waterproofs for Ladies, Men, Children and Servants all marked at prices which, taking quality for quality, cannot be beaten.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 19th

S.S. Salsette	Vine	Aden	June 14
S.S. Clan Macgillivray	Ridgway	Glasgow	Apr. 14
S.S. Garryvale	Patterson	Rangoon	May 22
S.S. City of Paris	Campbell	Liverpool	May 28
S.S. Ismaila	Honeywood	Rangoon	May 26
S.S. Indo Maru	Komiya	Kobe	May 6
S.S. Hindoo	Pearson	Hull	May 19
S.S. Roma	Coglialo	Genoa	June 2

DEPARTURES.

June 19th

S. S. Dwarka King Karachi

The following vessel obtain her port clearance yesterday

S.S. Iran Peabody Antwerp & Hull

The following vessels began to load yesterday—

Steamer		for	
	Colombo Maru		Kobe etc.

* To arrive.

S. S. Salsette:—The P. and O. S. N. Coy's steamer Salsette, 2,391 tons, Captain A. F. Vine, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, which port she had left on June 14, with mail a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Clan Macgillivary:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Macgillivary, 3,107 tons, Captain W. H. Ridgway, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow, which port she had left on April 14, with ballast.

S. S. Garryvale:—The steamer Garryvale, 2,455 tons, Captain G. E. Patterson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, which port she had left on May 22, with a cargo of rice.

S. S. City of Paris:—The City Line steamer City of Paris, 5,919 tons, Captain J. Campbell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, which port she had left on May 28, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Ismaila:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Ismaila, 3,381, tons, Captain R. Honeywood, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, which port she had left on May 26, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Indo Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Indo Maru, 3,972 tons, Captain K. Komiya, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, which port she had left on May 6, with a general cargo.

S. S. Hindoo:—The Wilson Line steamer Hindoo, 3,156 tons, Captain L. C. Pearson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull, which port she had left on May 19, with a general cargo.

S. S. Roma:—The Rubattino Line steamer Roma 2,388 tons, Captain A. Cogliolo arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa, which port she had left on June 2 with a general cargo and passengers.

S S. Dwarka:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain C. R. King, sailed yesterday, for Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Varela:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Varela left Port Said on the evening of the 18th instant.

S. S. Iran:—The steamer Iran, 4,066 tons, Captain T. B. Peabody, will sail to-day for Antwerp and Hull, with a general cargo.

S. S. City of Paris:—The City Line steamer City of Paris, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, during her voyage experienced moderate monsoon from latitude 54 deg. to longitude 68 deg.

S. S. Salsette:—The P. and O. S. N. Coy's steamer Salsette, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, during her voyage experienced, fresh monsoon to 67 deg. East thence light to arrival.

S. S. Garryvale:—The steamer Garryvale, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon during her voyage experienced, fresh S. W. monsoon in Bay of Bengal and fine from Ceylon.

S. S. Ismaila:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Ismaila, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, during her voyage experienced heavy rain heavy S. Westerly swell and moderate breeze.

P. DOCK.

Friday, June 19th, 1914

SHED	STEAMER	CAPT.	AGENTS
A	Commodore	Muthbanner	A. S. & Co
B	Hindoo	Pearson	J. F. & Co
C & R	Chantala	Phillips	M. M. & Co
	Colombo Maru	Sakamoto	N. G. K
F.	Lauterfels	Volkmann	W. & A. G. & Co
H	Daihoku Maru	Tamar	H G. M. Ajan & Co
N	Craignia	Elward	W & A Z & Co
P	Neidenfels	Hocket	W. & A. G. & Co

V. DOCK.

1	Olympia	Henderson	W. & A. G. & Co
1	Clan Fortes	Pagan	W. & A. Z. & Co
3	Jelunga	Irawin	M. M. & Co
4	Aitcld	Fisher	Arab Steamer
5	Sutherland	Longstaff	W. & A. G. & Co
6	Queen Elizabeth	Munro	J. F. & Co
7	Visigoth	Rule	T. M. & Co
8	Engine Grocer	Dwager	M. M. & Co
9	City of Manchester	Grey	K. N. & Co
10 & 11	Chinkoa	Summer	M. M. & Co
12 & 13	Toro	Montgomery	J. F. & Co
15	Roma	Cogliolo	Rubattino Line
16	Lhasa	Manley	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1	China	Watkins	P. & O. S. N. Co
3	Upada	Le Brocq	M. M. & Co
5	Iran	Peabody	K. N. & Co
6	Shirala	Morrisson	M. M. & Co
8	Surda	Bishop	M. M. & Co
10	Nanerlo	McDougall	K. N. & Co
14	Sardar	Weeks	H. M. Scostrl
15	Islami	Watson	T. M. & Co
16	Kowelt	Brswis	Arab Steamer.
17	Rahmani	Cusack	T. M. & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

L	Arabia	Palmer P. & O. S. N. Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Almora	Rankined	W. & A. G. & Co
Bandra	Mande	M. M. & Co
Crosby	Nutall	T. M. & Co
Framington Court	Isaacs	K. N. & Co
Helios	Kurdsen	F. F. C. & Co
Itonus	Carey	M. M. & Co
Inverness	Venus	A. Y. & C.
Kela	King	M. M. & Co
Kirklee	Curle	W. & A. G. Co
Lindula	Lane	M. M. & Co
Ocean	Christiansen	The Bombay & Co
Palawan	Grant	Arab Steamer
Parnea	Iggott	M. M. & Co
Quilca	Fees	M. M. & Co
Queda	Atton	M M. & Co
Reichenfels	Kisbich	W. & A. G. & Co
Singer	Reid	S. W. & Co
Sumatra	Potter	Arab Steames Ltd.
Taiyabi	Kase A. M.	Ewat & Co
Thorson	Hannah	T. M. & Co
Vosges	Cadlon	T. M & Co
Salsette	Vine	P. & O. S. N. Co
Can Macgillivray	Ridgway	J. F. & Co
Garryvale	Patterson	W. & A. G. Co
City of Paris	Campbell	K. N. & Co
Ismalla	Honeywood	MM & Co
Indo Maru	Komiya	N Y. K.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Colombo Maru from Kobe, Agents—N. Y. Kaisha, 400 cases, cassia, 13 bags subeb 15 cases glass bottles, 39 cases lead, 313 cases refined camphor, 15 cases, 1 drum camphor oil, 55 packages, 34 bales, 64 cases gum benjamin, 30 bag gambiers 196 bags arcanuts, 624 bags sago flour, 141 bags damar batu, 185 cases preserves, 5 cases perfumery, 4 cases paper, 14 bags brass, 40 bundles copper sheets, 1572 pieces copper ingots, 577 bags bean, 110 bundles staraniseed, 4523 bags rice, 117 bales rattans, 418 cases 1 box tea, 100 cases tea dust, 15 cases soap, 1339 bags betelnuts, 200 bundles ginger, 1 case mace, 7 bags pepper, 7 bags nutmegs, 425 sugarcandy, 1 case umbrellas, 72 and 34 bales cotton yarn, 11 bales and 121 cases cotton goods, 118 cases silk, 101 cases and 5 bales silk yarn, 7 cases silk goods.

BRITISH SCIENCE GUILD,

ENCOURAGEMENT OF DISCOVERY.

The Lord Mayor presided on May 22 at the Mansion House over the eighth annual meeting of the British Science Guild,, says the "Morning Post."

Sir Boverton Redwood said that the guild had supported the action of the Committee formed to secure the representation of the British Government at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, and there appeared to be ground for hope that there would be a British Pavilion. (Hear, hear.) The Medical Research Committee would, under the chairmanship of Lord Moulton, draw up and supervise the execution of a scheme of research for which provision was made under the Insurance Act, the income available being £57,000 a year. The Ventilation Committee had taken action which might contribute valuable practical results to the ventilation of the House of Commons. In connection with the synchronisation of clocks, the Admiralty had agreed to make arrangements to avoid interference with the Paris signals. (Hear, hear.)

The report was adopted on the motion of Sir William Beale, seconded by Major O'Meara.

BENEFITS OF DISCOVERY.

In the course of an address on "The Encouragement of Discovery," Sir Ronald Ross said that of all the labours which men could undertake those which issued in discovery had conferred the greatest benefits upon mankind. What we called civilisation was merely the sum of past discoveries accumulated at compound interest. Discovery was the angel of progress. Discovery did not give us only utilities, conveniences, aesthetic pleasure, or amusement, but added directly to the powers of the mind. The discoverers themselves were the highest educators of the human race. It was to the interest of every people that discoveries should be made as often as possible. Obviously it was for the nation to consider how best we could encourage discovery in the future. History showed that discoveries were made only by a few persons. As a rule, they only came to a peculiare class of mind, which might sometimes, but not always, be included in "genius," but was always of a special type, possessing special qualities. The world was often profoundly mistaken as to the quality which yielded discovery. Of themselves, learning, enthusiasm, patience, and opportunity were not sufficient. Learning seldom went with discovery. We did much to endow knowledge, because we thought it must fructify in discovery. But it rarely did so. It fructified chiefly in discussion, text-books, and teaching. It was often said, sarcastically, that Professors made no discoveries; but the error was with us in confusing two lines of effort. A certain amount of learning was required, but there must be some almost indefinable essence which led to success. That essence could not be ascertained by the inspection of individuals, by his degrees, by competitive examinations, or by the appointments held. A man was proved capable of making a discovery only by the fact that he had already made it. It was upon that point that nations should work to encourage discovery in the future. When the public talked of the encouragement of science it generally ignored that important consideration. The public omitted the main consideration, which was that it should endeavour to purchase genius. Surveying the efforts in Britain to help science that defect ran through them all.

THE QUESTION OF RECOGNITION.

The vast moneys we poured out on education were mostly devoted to the lower form of it. The money spent by Universities was more upon teaching than upon discovery. The money allotted for research was extremely small. Even that small sum was not wisely expended. It was not used for the purchase of discovery, but for the purchase of attempts to make it. We should do more to persuade the individuals capable of making discoveries to devote themselves to the task. That could only be done by making it worth their while. It was a delusion to suppose that a man could sacrifice himself and his family for the great purpose. Men had made great discoveries without reward, but when they commenced they hoped that the world would not treat them so unwisely. Looked at broadly the absence of payment for discovery could have only one result—to force intelligent people away from fields in which discoveries were made. The great thing was to recognise the men who were born discoverers, and then to help them to fulfil themselves. At present we made no effort to recognise them; but when they were found we condemned them to other tasks, such as teaching, text-book compilation, and attendance on Committees. If the nation wished to stimulate discovery it should provide not only laboratories, Universities, and research institutes, but try to attract the most capable men to a field of work which yielded the most valuable results to humanity.

POSSIBILITIES OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

The annual dinner took place in the evening at the Trocadero Restaurant, Sir William Mather presiding.

Sir William Mather, in proposing "Science and Industry," said that the Twentieth Century might probably reveal still greater wonders than the Nineteenth Century. We had in this country men of science so enlightened, so profound, and so capable as to carry us very far among the nations of the world in developing new thoughts and ideas concerning industrial undertakings. There was no nation in the world where the inventive power, ingenuity, the adaptation of direct means to an end, and of the accomplishing of things with the least waste of material and teaching quite equalled the British nation.

Sir Alfred Keogh, who responded, said that the public administration of this country owed a great deal to science, and particularly to Sir Ronald Ross. People said we could only open up our tropical possessions when we had ablished the deadly diseases in those parts of the world. That this was now an accomplished fact was due to Sir Ronald Ross. Science was everything to industry, and men found that money profits could be made by taking advantage of the advances of science. He was an optimist about industry, but he could not be an optimist when he looked round and saw members of his profession who had laboured for nothing, hardly even the thanks of the public, certainly without those rewards for which those engaged in industry rightly and properly looked. There were those who said that the industrial people of this country were slow to take advantage of the advance of science. There was not half so much truth in that as was generally alleged. His own belief was that the academies and universities of this country were slow to appreciate what their relation to industry was. Many of them were entirely reactionary. This country was not behind any single country in the world in original research, in science, or in any branch of science, but in many instances we had allowed unique opportunities to lapse.

MONGINI BROTHERS

have just unpacked

a large selection of

Beautiful Presentation Boxes of CHOCOLATES.

Inspection invited.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

YET ANOTHER LAUREL HAS BEEN ADDED TO OUR FAME.

THE PATHEPHONE

HAS RECEIVED

A GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST PRIZE.

AT THE

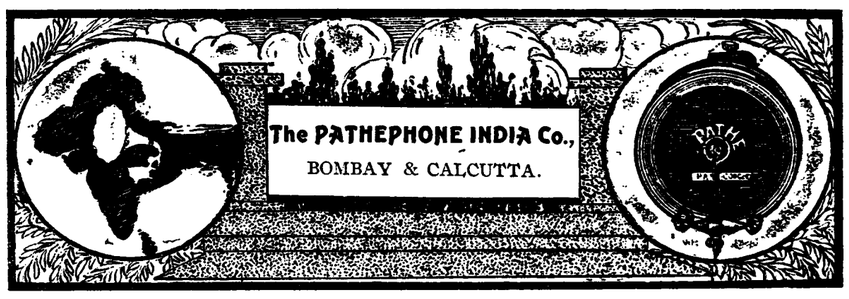
AUCKLAND (NEW ZEALAND) EXHIBITION 1914.

The popularity the Pathephone has secured over needle machines has been immense and the public have themselves thus given their verdict in favor of

THE PATHEPHONE

WITH THE UNWEARABLE SAPPHIRE.

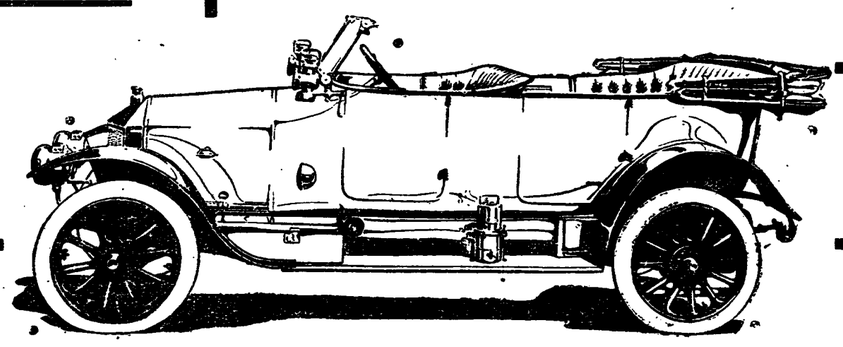
SEND TO-DAY FOR OUR LISTS OF MACHINES AND RECORDS.



Karachi: WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co., Ltd. **Poona: MARCKS & Co, Ltd**

COMFORT INTERESTS YOU

METALLURGIQUE.



The miserable little springs—short and therefore harsh—which other makers use, save them money at your expense.

The springs of the 1914, 15-20 H.P. "MET." are 4ft. 7in. in length, much longer than are found in many £1,000 chassis.

Notice this point on your trial run.

¶ **15-20 H. P. STANDARD METALLURGIQUE, THE FINEST COMPLETE CAR PRODUCED.**

Prices, Full Particulars, and Trial Runs—

A. H. WHEELER & Co.

Sole Agents.

Wheeler's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

CROMPTONS FANS.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 60 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 83 each.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 36 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 45 each.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL FANS OBTAINABLE

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

35-37, APOLLO STREET,

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

MONEY MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, June, 18th.

Consols 2 % 74 9/16plus 9/16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs25.18½unchgd.
Rentes 3 % .. .. .. 84⅞Ex. —¼
Berlin Cheques on London .. 20.49½—1½
Bar Silver Spot .. .. .. 25⅞—1/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence ..25 15/16—1/16
Closing Tone of silver:—Dull.
Rupee Paper 3 % 63 11/16unchgd
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying Rate) .. .. .. ½13/16unchgd.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 % since 29th January 1914.
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about £700,000
Council Bills—Extra allotments. Bills Calcutta Rs. 30,000 @¼
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan) ..88½plus ⅜
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. .. ..2½—1/16
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. .. 2⅞—⅛
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..3unchgd.
„ „ „ „ 6 „ .. 3½unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.) 77.9
Interest day to day loans .. .. 1⅜—½
„ 7 day market loans .. 1½ unchgd
THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following result.

	£		£
Total Bullion	..38,700,000	Inc.	1,800,000
Public Deposits	..17,600,000	„	600,000
Other do.	..41,900,000	„	200,000
Govt. Securities	..11,000,000	unchanged.	
Other Securities	..37,500,000	Dec.	1,200,000
Notes and Gold	28,700,000	Inc.	2,000,000

THE BANK RESERVE is 48 % of the Liabilities.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 18th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports .. 6,000
„ Exports to Great Britain .. 6,000
Futures at New York July .. 12.93unchgd.
Futures at New Yoerk Oct. .. ..12.69—2
Declined owing to favourable weather reports and advanced on foreign buying.
Spot Cotton at New York .. 13.40unchgd.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..13 13/16unchgd
Tone of Spot Cotton:—steady.
Futures at New Orleans July .. ..13.41—2
Futures at New Orleans Oct. .. ..12.68—3
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 9¾unchgd.
Demand Bills .. ..4.88½—¼
Silver Commercial Bars .. .. .. 56⅜—⅝

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool June 18th.

Bales.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool .. 6,000
„ Sales on Spec. & for Exp. 300
„ Sales of East Indian .. 150
„ Imports 13,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot:—Quiet steady.
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures easy.
Tone of Manchester Market quiet with a limited enquiry.
Mid. Americans 7.76plus 4
Egyptian F.G.F. .. .. .. 9.15unchgd.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time) July 12.90— 3
Oct. 12.61—10
New York Official noon call July 12.89— 4
Oct. 12.64— 7
New Orleans 10 a.m. July 13.35— 8
Oct. 12.61—17

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.
J.J. .....7.22—3
J.A. .....7.22—4
A.S. .....7.07—4
S.O. .....6.85—4
O.N. .....6.76—4
N.D. .....6.69—4
D.J. .....6.67—4
J.F. .....6.67—4
F.M. .....6.68—4
M.A. .....6.69—4

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

London, June 18th.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F June-July; London sellers 37—¼
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. June-July; London sellers dull 36⅝—¾
Barletta Russo—62 lb nominal.
New South Wales May-June; sellers unchanged 37½

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship New Terms June-July; Dunkirk done unchanged 55¼
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship May-June; Antwerp sellers firm unchanged 51
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship June-July; Dunkirk done quiet but steady 52½—½
Linseed Calcutta firm June-July; London, Buyers 51/3
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) July-August; Hamburg done quiet but steady 47½plus⅛
Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) June-July; Hull sellers easier £6/8/0—6d

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B. £61 —½
Copper Braziers £75 —⅝
Yellow Metal unchanged 6⅝

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal value unchanged 11
Arrivals:—"Othello," "Havraise."

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C & F. India (Double bags) sellers July-August; inclined to favour buyers unchanged 12/9½
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India nominal Oct.-Dec.; quite neglected unchanged 11/9½
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Aug.; 9/6½—½d
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Oct.-Dec.; 9/6½—½
Very quiet prices rather easier.
E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers June-August; very quiet unchanged 13.6
Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July.-Dec.; value 10/2½—½d
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value 10/4½—½d
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value unchanged 11/6½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value still nothing doing unchanged 11/8½

SKINS.

Goat skin sale closed today steady with a good demand Goat skins sold 1,000,000
Goat skins:—Madras prime a penny higher
Goat skins Bombay good par to a penny lower.
Goat skins Bombay ordinary par to a penny lower.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber June-July; Buyers quiet unchanged 2,9½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONEY.

The Banks and many of the markets are closed for a Public Holiday (Zoraster's Desso) and our report this week is consequently somewhat curtailed.

SHIPMENT OF TREASURE FOR BOMBAY.

The mail steamer which arrived to-day brings from London:—
£40,000 Bar Silver.
£160,000 Bar Gold.

The mail steamer which arrives here on the 26th June, brings from London:—
£20,000 Bar Silver.
£80,000 Bar Gold.

The mail steamer which arrives here on the 3rd July, brings from London:—
£60,000 Bar Silver.
£120,000 Bar Gold.
£10,000 Sovereigns.

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the Periodical Biddings on Wednesday last for 10 lakhs allotments were made of 9 lakhs Bill at 1s. 3 31/32d. (min. rate) and 1 lakhs T. T. at 1s. 4d. 1/32 (min. rate) tenderers receiving 7 per cent and in full respectively. The total amount sold during the week ending Tuesday evening last was 21 lakhs. Amount to be allotted next week is 20 lakhs. Some extras were allotted at 1/32d. better.

The mail steamer which arrives on the 9th June brings the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs.	2,30,000
Bombay	„	5,80,000
Madras	„	3,60,000
Total	„	11,70,000

The mail steamer which arrives on the 26th June brings the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs	40,000
Bombay	„	4,20,000
Madras	„	2,50,000
Total		7,10,000

The mail steamer which arrives on the 3rd July brings the following Counci Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs.	2,90,000
Bombay	„	6,00,000
Madras	„	2,10,000
Total	„	11,00,000

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Owing to a Parsi holiday (Zoroaster's Desso) both the Paper and the Share Markets were closed to-day.

COTTON.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay as compared with the corresponding periods of the previous Season:—

Descriptions.	Receipts 12th to 17th June	Receipts since 1st Sept. 1913.	Total same time last year
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish ..	1,068	470,240	272,842
Central India ..	5,885	845,761	94,110
Barsee and Nagar ..	2,961	291,962	118,085
Berar ..	2,091	504,998	440,661
Central Provinces ..	624	266,674	264,606
Total Comparison ..	12,639	1,866,635	1,190,294
Dholleras ..	20,611	373,080	234,507
Broach ..	2,539	393,775	239,839
Compta and Dhawar ..	11,626	176,174	151,579
Westerns ..	5,056	82,627	93,495
Bengals (N.W. Provinces) ..	525	481,059	343,968
Bengals (Rajputana) ..	4,127	144,193	127,101
Sind ..	500	60,027	117,748
Persian ..	..	980	2,404
American ..	..	2,180	33,249
Egyptian ..	..	1,504	2,190
Other sorts ..	78	938	4,730
Total ..	57,751	3,524,072	2,563,810

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales. 1913-14	Bales. 1912-13.	Bales. Differences.
Receipts from 12th to 17th June ..	57,751	32,030 plus	25,721
Receipts from 1st Sept. 17th June ..	3,524,072	2,593,810 plus	930,262
Shipments for the week Europe ..	41,470	16,536 plus	24,934
China Japan and Coast Ports ..	32,643	17,426 plus	15,217
Total ..	74,113	33,962 plus	40,151
Total Shipment from 1st Sept. to 17th June ..			
Europe ..	1,153,187	339,032 plus	764,155
China ..	25,083	34,130 —	9,047
Japan ..	1,112,927	833,146 plus	279,781
Coast Ports ..	21,208	24,157 —	2,949
Total ..	2,312,405	1,280,465 plus	1,031,940
Afloat in harbour Europe ..	21,111	10,044 plus	10,067
China Japan and Coast Ports ..	Nil.	24,261 —	24,261

Total export from Bombay by G.I.P. Railway from 1st Sept. to 6th June 13,124 Bales.
Total exports from B.B. & C.I. Railway from 1st Sept. to 30th May 5,764 Bales.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated stock on 1st Sept 1913 ..	625,000
Receipt from 1st Sept. 1913 to 17th. June 1914	3,524,072
	4,149,072
Less shipments from 1st Sept. 1913 to 17th June 1914	2,312,405
	1,836,667
Less afloat in harbour	21,111
	1,815,556
Less estimated mill consumption and up country by rail	850,000
	965,556
Less estimated burnt	115,000
Stock in Bombay in all hands on morning of 18th June 1914	850,550
Increase or decrease since last week ..	—5,894

COTTON MARKET REPORT.

Since our last weekly report the Home markets show the following differences:—

	Last week.	This week	Diff.
New York:—			
Spot	13.65	13.40	— .25
Futures July ..	13.29	13.93	„ .36
Futures Oct. ..	12.87	12.69	„ .18
New Orleans:—			
Spot	13 15.16	13 13.16	„ ⅛
Futures July ..	13.67	13.41	„ .16
Futures Oct ..	12.82	12.68	„ .14
Liverpool:—			
Spot	7.87	7.76	„ .11
Futures J.A. ..	7.33	7.22	„ .11
Futures O.N. ..	6.86	6.76	„ .10

COTTON MARKET REPORT.

Owing to favourable weather in America the Home Markets showed a downward tendency early in the week, but the decline received a check on the publication of bullish private crop reports, Miss Giles issuing an average condition up to the 10th inst. of 75-2 per cent. The Market is still very nervous, and more inclined to respond to adverse than to favourable news. At the same time there seems little doubt that conditions over the entire belt have been more favourable of late, and the Brueau Report should show a better average condition than last month. Private estimates up to 25th June will shortly come to hand, but as those for the month of May were a good deal higher than the Bureau condition, it will be advisable to await the Bureau Report before making comparisons. In the meanwhile fluctuations are likely on daily weather and crop reports and, as the near future is uncertain, caution will be necessary in following either a decline or advance. The "looker-on" will probably be in the best position. The tone of the Home markets at the close is quiet but steady.

The local market has worked in sympathy with home advices during the past week. Fluctuations have occurred and prices on the whole are distinctly easier. Business for forward delivery has been slack. Occasionally there has been a demand for old crops, and a few contracts have been made in Khamgaons, Bengals and Southern styles for July. In new crop a small business has been done in fine Khamgaon Akola January, fine Bengal January, and good Broach March, but the last day or two the tone has been quiet and neither buyers nor sellers show any anxiety to operate. The market is more or less closed to-day and rates are nominally Rs. 241 for fine Khamgaon Akola July, Rs. 293 for good Broach March, Rs. 221 for fully good Bengal January and Rs. 260 for fine Khamgaon Akola January.

For ready cotton the demand has been moderate both for exports and mills. Prices are rather easier, but these is no pressure to sell and many dealers are holding stocks for higher rates. Receipts continue fairly heavy but shipments for the week are also heavy and the stock shows a further small reduction. Opinions are divided as to whether the monsoon has really set in. Conditions are certainly not such as usually accompany the first burst of the monsoon, but rain has fallen, and after all that is the main thing. Khandesh has received sufficient rain to commence sowing operations and in the Berars sowing has also commenced. Khamgaon reports nearly five inches to date against about two inches up to same time last year and sowing is in progress Kathiawar and Gujarat, have also had rain, as well as Barsi and Nugger. Temperatures have been very high in the Punjab and United Provinces, but are now generally lower, and some good showers in parts have relieved the situation.

The following are the latest private cables to hand:—

Weld & Co: (Liverpool):—"Small featureless market. Weather continues good; crop account continue favourable. Later; Market eased during afternoon on general favourable crop accounts and some rain in Atlantic States." (New York): "Small steady Market. The Commissioner of Agriculture in Oklahoma estimates the decrease in acreage in Oklahoma as 13 per cent." Our travelling man wires from Ganisville Texas:—"Weather clear and fine. Yesterday's rains have been beneficial."

Gruning: "Demand is not sufficient to sustain the Market. Favourable weather predicted."

BAZAAR QUOTATIONS

Growths.	Fine	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
H.G. Bengals	..	221	..	Jan. 1915
M.G. Bengals	..	231	..	„
Do.	..	216	..	June
Do.	..	217	..	July
M.G. Kandeish	..	224	214	June
Do.	..	227	217	July
M.G. Akola, Khamgaum, ..	..	260	..	Jan. 1915
Do.	..	240	..	June
Do.	..	241	..	July
M.G. Broach	..	..	293	March 1915
Do.	..	287	..	June
Do.	..	289	..	July
M.G. Muttia	..	216	204	June
Do.	..	219	210	July
Saw-ginned Dharwar do	..	..	269	June July
M.G. Westerns	..	..	270	„
M.G. Compta	..	..	265	„
M.G. Mirai	..	..	287	„
	..	..	292	„

LIVERPOOL OPENER.

Opening Tone .. .. .. Barely steady
Estimated Sales 7,000
Total Imports 15,000
Future Delivery Prices:—

Months.
J.J. .....7.23 plus 1
J.A. .....7.23 „ 1
A.S. .....7.09 „ 2
S.O. .....6.86 „ 1
O.N. .....6.78 „ 2
N.D. .....6.70 „ 1
D.J. .....6.68 „ 1
J.F. .....6.68 „ 1
F.M. .....6.69 „ 1

STATEMENT.

The following is the position of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending Saturday last as compared with the previous week in lakhs and decimals.

LIABILITIES.	Rs. Inc.	Rs. Dec.
Public Deposits at Head Office	15.22	
Public Deposits at Branches	..	14.19
Other Deposits	..	15.14
Port Bills	..	..
Sundries	1.13	..
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	..	9.95
Other Authorities	..	..
Credits on Government and other Authorised Securities	..	6.11
Loans on do. do.	..	9.98
Bills discounted and purchased	..	5.75
Dead Stock	..	..
Stamps	..	..
Bullion	..	.27
Balances with other Banks	.45	..
Sundries	1.10	..
Cash	17.56	..

LOCAL YARNS.

The tone of the Market has been steady and there has been a moderate enquiry for 10's. 12's and 20's, some makes showing a slight improvement in prices. The China Markets are quiet and no improvement in the demand is likely at present.

Fortnightly sales from Shanghai 4,500 bales.

Unsold stock at Shanghai 56,000 bales.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat: We have little change to report in this Market. For export the demand is nil. Local Mills are buying moderately for their actual requirements and prices are almost unchanged.

Quotations:—
Ready White Pissi 85 p. c. Rs. 5-14-6 R.T.
Ready White Karagh Bangla Rs. 5-11-0 R.T.
White Delhi August-September Rs. 5-13-6 R.T.
White Delhi new April-May Rs. 5-12-0 R.T.

Rapeseed: The Market continues quiet with only a very moderate business passing. The total receipts since 1st January are 641,000 cwts. against 816,000 cwts. last year.

Quotations:
Brown Cawnpore ready Rs. 8-2-0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore ready Rs. 9-2-0 B.T.
Yellow Gujerat ready Rs. 9-7-0 R.T.

Linseed: Slight fluctuations have occurred in sympathy with home advices. The tone of the Market is quiet but steady with a moderate business doing in ready, and some selling of forward contracts for September delivery.

Quotations:—
Ready ..... Rs. 8-13-0 B.T.
September ..... „ 9-10-6 R.T.
New Crop May ..... „ 9-13-0 R.T.

Teelseed: The Market is quiet and unchanged with little doing.

Quotations:—
Bold White 85 per cent. ... Rs. 55-0-0
Black Kutni ..... „ 45-8-0
Yellow Hinganghat ..... „ 58-0-0

Poppyseed: The Market is quiet and prices are slightly easier.

Quotations:—
Ready ..... Rs. 10-5-0 B.T.
June-July ..... „ 10-14-0 R.T.

Groundnuts: Quiet but steady. Little doing.

Quotations:—
Bold ..... Rs. 47-8-0
Small ..... „ 46-8-0
Madras ..... „ 48-8-0

Castorseed: There is a moderate enquiry and prices are steady.

Quotations:—
Madras ..... Rs. 34-8-0
Guzerat ..... „ 33-8-0
Forward ..... „ 7-6-0 R.T.

Cottonseed: Prices are steadier owing to better Markets at home. The demand is moderate.

Quotations:—
Berar ..... Rs. 26-0-0
Guzerat ..... „ 25-4-0

Mowraseed: The Market is easier.

Quotations:—
July-August ..... Rs. 6-13-0 R.T.

SIX DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the week ending yesterday at 6 p.m.:—

Cotton	57,751 Bales.
Wheat	41,216 Cwts.
Linseed	52,082 „
Rape, Rai etc.	8,244 „
Gingellyseed	3,174 „
Poppyseed	2,790 „
Groundnuts	3,899 „
Castorseed	23,302 „
Rice	10,333 „
Myrabolams	13,825 „
Cottonseed	76,326 „
Mowraseed	3,283 „
Gram	17,474 „
Jowar	34,948 „
Maize	....
Barley	1,012 „

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's rates for the Standard Oil Coy's brands:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Snowflake Brand 150o Amer	6	0	2	per case.
White Rose Brand 150o	5	12	2	„
Chester „ 75o	5	2	2	„
Devoe's Imp. Brt. „ 76o	5	0	2	„
Monkey „ 125o	4	15	2	„
Tiger „ 125°	4	15	2	„
White Camelia in tins „ 125o	4	6	0	per 2tins
Elephant Bulk in tins „ 125o	4	6	0	per 2tins in Bazaar
Elephant Bulk without tins „ 125o	3	12	0	per Imp. Gal.
Camel in tin „ 125o	4	6	0	per 2tins

The following are to-day's rates for the Burmah Oil Co., Ltd., products:—
Bazaar rates Delivery charges extra.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Kerosine Oil Waterlily per case of 2tin	5	4	0
„ „ Firefly „ „ „	5	1	0
„ „ Chaker per two tins.	4	6	0
„ „ „ per 8 gallons	3	12	0
„ „ Victoria per two tins	3	11	6
„ „ „ per 8 gallons	3	1	6
Burmah Wax 1st quality, per pound	0	4	0
„ „ 2nd „ „ „	0	3	0
Candles per pound	0	4	6

The following are to-day's rates for the Asiatic Petroleum Co., Limited brands:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per unit.	3	14	0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair..	4	8	0
Deer Brand Bulk Loose per unit ..	3	12	0
Deer Brand New Tins per pair . ..	4	6	0
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Gallons..	3	7	6
Bull Brand New Tins per pair.. ..	4	1	6
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per unit ..	3	2	6
Swan Brand New Tins per pair. ..	3	12	0
Anchor Tins per pair	4	9	6
Rising Sun Cases per case	4	15	0
Anchor Cases per case	5	1	0

MANCHESTER PIECEGOODS AND YARN MARKET REPORT.

(From our Correspondent.)

June 19.

This week has been again very quiet, enquiry being poor, particularly in lines that have been continuously experiencing a bad trade. As expected the report of the Bombay Port Trust Warehouses show an increase of over 5,000 packages, the grand total nearly reaching the figures 1,25,000 packages. Manchester prices continue to be firm. It is to be hoped the approaching "Ramjan" will permit a decent enquiry to lesson to some extent the present stock. Greys have again moved favourably, and in spite of the new cheap arrivals, dealers in the whole are in a position to dispose of old stocks at no great losses. *Bleached cloths* show no improvement, the style continues experiencing no demand and the increasing stocks only urge the holders to be very anxious sellers even at heavy losses, if purchasers are to be found. First class buyers not very anxious to be retail sellers are only too happy to dispose of even a decent quantity of pieces a day. In mills the prices for "Lilac and Plate" Heading, 27 inches 20 yards are continually dropping, stocks being heavy, even this week a full of ½ an anna a piece has been established. *Shirtings* move very slow, purchases being equally quiet. We hear of a well-known European House having sold a decent line of their staple quality in 31, 33, and 35 inches 40 yards, at about 8/1 a piece average, August-September. In *fancies, prints* and *dyed goods*, we have still a poor market to report. In these some activity is shortly expected and it is trusted that the "Ramjan" will at least allow a smart retail inquiry which considering the not very heavy stocks and small arrivals, will be helping.

Yarns.—Demand though not very encouraging is pretty visible; the cheaper arrivals allow small margins, 2/40s. grey, purchased at 12s. to 12 1/8d. a lb. fetch 12½ annas or little more. Stocks in 40's water western and 40's mule are small and hence the selling prices are about 12 3/4 and 12 1/4 annas respectively. 30's water purchased at 10½d. to 10 5/8d. a lb., sell at 11 to 11¼ annas per lb. Considering the present Manchester prices, and the local values on our side, fresh business is not possible, but small stocks allow the last purchases to sell favourably, and this is certainly hopeful for future trade. It is reported that an European House has sold some 170 bales of 2/40 grey cross reel at about 12 7/16d. a lb. for July-August Manchester has been quoting 7s. 2½d., and 6s. 5d. for 2/80 dyed and bleached warps respectively, but we are informed Japanese bleached warps have been lately purchased by our dealers at Rs. 4-8-0 a warp; a cheap sale considering the price required by Manchester.

S. S. Bombay Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Bombay Maru left Singapore for Colombo and the Inaba Maru left Tuticorin for Singapore on the 17th instant.

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS

Banks.

Name and Amount paid up	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			R.
Allahabad Bank	Jan.-Aug.	18%	350
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.	do.	14%	240
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50 ..	do.	8%	85 XD
Bank of Bengal	do.	14%	1,650
Bank of Bombay	Jan.-July	14%	1,615
Bank of India Rs. 50 ..	do.	6%	62
Bombay Merchants Bank Ltd. Rs. 20	do.	Nil	8½
Central Bank of India Rs. 25	—	Nil	20
Central Co-operative ank, Rs. 25	..	As 8-3	26
Bank of Madras	Jan.-July	12%	1,450
Bank of Rangoon Rs. 25 ..	—	4½%	20
Poona Bank Old Issue Rs. 30 } New Issue Rs 151 } ..	..	10%	30 nom
	June	10%	15 nom
Punjab National Bank ..	June	11%	175
Standard Bank Rs. 50 O. } Standard Bank Rs. 50 P }	—	—	3
	—	Nil	25
EXCHANGE BANKS ..			
Chartered Bank	—	16%	£62
Mercantile Bank .. .. £ 12½ A .. £12½ B ..	—	8%	£23
	—	8%	£22½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp. ..	do.	24%	£18-10
Eastern Bank Ltd. £4 ..	March	6%	76
National Bank of India £12½	Sep.-Mar.	14%	630

Press Companies.

Akbar ..	May.	300	4,800
Albert Kurraches ..	Nov.	45	500
Breul's Cawnpore ..	Aug.	6%	120
The Bellary Press ..	Dec.	15	190
Broach City ..	Oct.	14	13
Fort ..	Nov.	5	290
Godavery Valley ..	..	6	93
Harvey and Sabapath ..	July	40	615
Hindustan P. & M. ..	..	15	150
Hingolee ..	Sept.	5	70
Indian Cotton ..	Jan.	10	135
Jumna Ginning and Weaving Co., Ltd. ..	..	7%	6½ 703
Kamgaum ..	Sept.	Nil	190
Mahmudpura Co. ..	..	7½	100
Mehuva ..	Oct.	Nil	25
Mercantile ..	do.	Nil.	18
Mumbai Manufg. ..	Aug.	12½	220
New East India ..	Sep.	40	700
New Mofussil Co., ..	Nov	50	867½
New Berar ..	Jan.	40	530
New Prince of Wales ..	do.	45	695
Sind ..	Nov.	30	250
Surat City ..	Oct.	20	230
Volkart, U.P. Ltd. ..	Sept.	30	652½
Vardwan G.P. ..	..	12	135

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advance ..	May-Oct.	25	845
Alliance	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	50 Nom
Berar Manufacturing ..	..	..	60
Bo Cotton Manufacturing ..	..	..	120
Bo. Dyeing and M. Co., ..	..	25	605
Bombay United ..	Apl.-Nov.	20	475
Century	Apl.-Oct.	8	227½
Central India ..	Apl.-Nov.	50	1850
China	Mar.-Sep.	45	570
Chinoi Silk ..	..	20	400
Colaba Land and Mill ..	Mar.-Sep.	55	1440
Coronation Mills ..	Mar.-Sep.	Nil	460
Connaught ..	do.	Nil	100
Coorla	April	50	560
Crescent	Apl.-Sep.	6	108½
Currimbhoy ..	do.	10	212½
David	May-Nov.	20	501½
Edward Sassoon ..	April	10	170
Emperor Edward ..	Apl.-Sep.	25	425
Empress	Mar.-Sep.	Nil	110
Fazulbhoy	Apl.-Oct.	20	440
Framjee Petit ..	Apl.-Oct.	50	1,370
Finlay Mills ..	Do.	10	293½
Gold Mohur ..	Do.	25	490
Hindustan	November	60	500
Howard and Bullough ..	May	25	300
Hyderabad	do.	40	1250
Imperial Cotton ..	do.	Nil	80 nom
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching ..	Apl.-Sep	5	98½XD
Indian Manufacturing ..	April	25	240
Indo-China Manufg. ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	950
Indore Malwa ..	May-Dec.	6	145
James Greaves ..	Mar.-Sep.	Nil	160
Jamshed Manufg. ..	Apl.-Oct.	5	95XD
Jewraj Balco ..	May.	20	400
Jubilee Mills. ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	125
Kastoorchand Mills ..	New	New	475
Khandesh	June-Dec.	25	700
Khatao	May-Nov.	45	1,360XD
Kohinoor	Apl.-Aug.	25	740
Lakshmi Cotton ..	April.	60	1115
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	Apl.-Sept.	60	1,080
Madras United ..	June-Dec.	60	1,360
Maneckjee Petit ..	Mar.-Sep.	50	1800
Meyer Sassoon ..	..	Nil	80
Morarjee Goculdas ..	Apl.-Oct.	50	2,315
Nawab of Cambay ..	..	30	350
New Great Eastern ..	Apl.-Oct.	8	220
New City of Bombay ..	Mar.-Sep.	35	1060
Pearl mill ..	New	New	200
Phoenix	Apl.-Sep.	8	165
Presidency	April	25	320
Sassoon Cotton ..	April	Yr. 50	685
Sassoon Silk ..	do.	Yr. 35	420
Sholapore	Apl. Sep.	150	5,050
Simplex	New	New	225
S. Mahratta ..	Nov.	..	40
Standard Mills ..	May-Nov.	40	1037½
Sun	..	Nil	121½
Surat Rice Mill ..	May	15	180 Nom
Swan	Apl.-Sep.	10	242½
Swadeshi	May-Oct.	25	1445
Tata Mills O. Rs. 50 ..	New	New	2½ Premium
„ „ 5% P. Rs. 50 ..	New	New	20 Dis
Textile	Apl.-Oct.	40	1,200
Vishnu Cotton O. 7 % P.	—	Nil	415
		Nil	627½
Western India	Nov.	60	625
Weaver Spinning ..	April	15	230

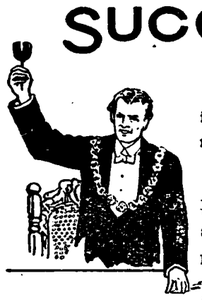
Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Dholaka Rly ..	Sep.-Aug.	5½%	133
Ahmedabad Prantej Rly. ..	Feb.-July	6%	680
Amritsar Patty Rly ..	Mar-Aug.	9%	153
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 100 ..	Jan.-July	4%	130
Dhond Baramati Rs. 100 ..	do.	4%	128
Gujarat Rlys. Rs. 100 ..	Apl.-Oct.	4%	110
Mandra Bhom Rly Rs. 25 ..	Jan.-July	4%	20½
Sara-Sirajganj Rly. Rs. 25	Jan. July	4%	34½
Sind Light Rlys. ..	June-Dec.	4%	105
Tapti Valley Railway Co...	Apl.-Aug.	6%	595
Upper Sind Light Rly. ..	do.	4%	129

Miscellaneous Companies.

Alcock Ashdown Co., ..	May-Oct.	6	115X
All India U. L. Co., Ltd., Rs. 20 ..	August	R. 1	6
Bamankus ..	..	..	3
Backbay Bath ..	..	..	35
Bedham Pile ..	July.	7	92
Baroda Tram Co., ..	Jan.-Aug.	Nil.	40
Bo. Burma T. Corpt. Rs 125	..	25	90½
Bombay Electric Supply and T. Co., Ltd	Feb.-Aug.	6%	179
	July	5%	225
Bombay Ice Manufg. ..	..	Nil.	19
Bombay Flour Mill ..	Mar.-Oct.	35	882½
Bo. Land and Building ..	..	Rs. 25	500
Bombay S.N. Co., O.	Mar.-Sep.	Rs. 5	205
Bombay S.N. Co., P.	Mar.-Sep.	6%	255
Central I. Mining Co. ..	April.	1	28
City of Bombay Building Co., ..	Dec.-Jan.	20	450
Delhi Flour ..	Sept.	Nil	91
Empire of I.L. Ks. 50 ..	April	42%	830
Indian Cement Rs. 150 ..	..	New	125
Indian Mercantile In. Co Ltd. Rs. 20 ..	Nov.	Nil	12
Cotton Oil Co { Old 100 / New Issue 75 / 7% P. 150

SUCCESS IN LIFE



is often attributable to good health & making the most of opportunities.

A nervous breakdown has often been the forerunner of disaster, and ill health the barrier to life's prospects.

HUXLEYS "NERVIGOR"

of the acid glycero-phosphates improves the general condition by supplying the blood with natural phosphorus-bearing elements, which go to repair and build up broken-down cell life and vitality.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co. Ltd., Croydon, London.

FOR THE HOT SEASON.

High Class FRUIT SYRUPS

prepared by

The Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works, Ltd., Calcutta

Rose	Lemon	Lime Juice Cordial
Orange	Banana	and
Strawberry	Raspberry	Cream Vanilla

Finest Summer Beverages.

Delicious and Cooling Drinks	Invaluable for making Cream and water Ices

Specially prepared for Athletes, Cricketers, Hockey and Football Players.
Strongly recommended to Clubs and Messes.

As. 12 per Quart bottle.

Obtainable from all dealers.

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NO PAINS—NO GAINS.

PAIN-RUB

But what do you gain if you have pain in anyp art of your body—be it headache, backache, rheumatism gout, neuralgia, lumbago or pain in the joints or muscles? Certainly in that case you really gain if you take pains to get a tube of **LAOCOON PAIN-RUB** from your Chemist. It gives relief in a rub.

See that you get **PAIN-RUB** and no substitute to avoid disappointment. Of all Stores and Chemists;

MADON SONS & Co.

"The Popular Chemists of India,"

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Latest Creation of V. Kigaud Paris, Perfumer to the Courts of Spain, Russia, Holland, etc.

LOVE IN A DREAM

Perfume, a most unique and delicate perfume from Flowers of France; highly concentrated One drop of this sweet scent represents the ragrance of a basket of fresh flowers. Adopted by fashionable and aristocratic ladies.

Lavender Water—With musk. Made of best Aips lavender and genuine Tonkin. Always the best. See white label and sprinkler and the guarantee of the

WHOLESALE AGENTS:—

V. C. DASTUR & Co.,

Princess Street, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

TO-MORROW'S DIVINE SERVICES.

2nd Sunday after Trinity, 21st June.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy: Rev. C. D. T. Mason.—Senior Presidency Chaplain, Bombay.—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins, 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral). Lloyd in E. Flat. Hymns, 317, 195, 322, 270; 5-30 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon: Canticles—Chants; Hymns 165, 257, 517. Collections for Poor Fund. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m., Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesday Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain—Rev. H. Martindale, 8 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 5-15 p.m.; Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon; Preacher: Rev. H. Martindale.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Chaplain: Rev. G. E. de Coetlogon; 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy: Rev. Canon R. S. Heywood, Rev. H. W. Lea-Wilson, Rev. T. W. Sharpley, Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. L. Hari. 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer, and Sermon. Collection for Church Expenses and Poor. Marathi Service 9 a.m., Gujerati Service 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road—Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M.A., (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil), 7-30 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion (Urdu); 10 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil); 5 p.m., Evensong (Urdu).

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill. There will be no services at this Church till further notice.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Clergy: Rev. R. C. V. Hodge. 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain (Vacant.) 9-45 a.m. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 7 p.m. Evening Service and Sermon. Week days: 9 p.m. Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy: Rev. A. L. Bradbury. 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkadi (Chapel of Ease to St. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Father Moore; Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev J. Londhe. 6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English), 7-30 Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Guzarati); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra, Hill.—11 a.m. Holy Communion.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion)—(Chapel of Ease to St. Paul)—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's. 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil service conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

St. Peter's Mazagon—Clergy: Rev. Fathers Biscoe, Tovey and R. Pearce. 6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8 a.m. Choral Eucharist with Hymns; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon Alms for the Poor.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland), Apollo Street, Fort—Chaplain: The Rev. R. E. Lee, B. D. 9-30 a.m., Joint Morning Service. 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—9-30 a.m. United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Classes; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; Preacher: the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, D. D. LL. D., Principal of the Wilson College.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church. Girgaum Back Road.—9 a.m., Morning Service (Marathi). Preacher: Rev. M. B. Nikambe; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service English).

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla. Pastor: Rev. W. E. Bancroft 8-30 a.m., Sunday School; 9-45 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; 8-45 p.m. Men's Social Hour in Union Hall.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder—Pastor: Rev. A. N. Warner, M.A.—11 a.m., Morning Service. Preacher: Rev. A. N. Warner; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. A. N. Warner.

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—8-30 a.m., Morning Service. 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; 5 p.m. Sunday School.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m. Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. 5 p.m. Sunday School.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite Post Office) Middle Colaba. Minister Rev. Mr. A. E. Hubbard. 9 a.m., Morning Service, Rev. A. E. Hubbard; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Rev. A. E. Hubbard.

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church—Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla—Pastor: Rev. John Malelu 10 a.m. (Sunday) Sunday School Teachers' Class; 3-45 p.m. Gospel Spreading Society; 5 p.m., Memorial Service for the late Messrs. Vinayerao K. Koshe and Charles J. Asbusy; Sunday School Teachers' Class on Wednesday at 6-30 p.m. Prayer meeting on Friday at 8-30 p.m.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie. Vicar, Rev. Dr. B. De Monte.—7 and 8-30 a.m., Messes; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy. The Jesuit Fathers, 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers: Vicar, Rev. Father Hutemacher, S. J.—6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

Rosary Church, Mazagon.—Vicar: Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-36 a.m., 7 a.m., 8-30 a.m., and 5-30 p.m., Week days, 6-30 a.m., and 7 a.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel, Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and Rev. J. A. Gomes.—6 a.m., Mass; 8 a.m., High Mass; 6 p.m., Benediction.

Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla, Vicar, Very Rev. L. C. Pera, Hours of Mass: 5-30; 7; and 9 a.m.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar, Vicar: Rev. Thomas Henriques.—6-45 and 9 a.m., Low Masses.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health). Vicar: Rev. M. D'Sa.—Mass 7 and 8-30 a.m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a.m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, (Burrow's Lane), Girgaum Road—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho.—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30 and 10-30 a.m., Masses; 6 p.m., Benediction.

St. Tersea's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain: Rev. D. Remedios.—6-30 a.m., and 7-30 a.m., (Children's Mass); 8-30 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's) Colaba.—M.A., Oxon. Sundays, 8 a.m., Mass, and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Service of Benediction. Daily Mass at 7 a.m.

Chapel.—Our Lady of Dolours.—New Sonapur. Chaplain Rev. Daniel Fernandes.—7 a.m., Daily Mass; and on Sundays, 6 and 8 a.m., with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

St. Joseph's Umarkhadi, near J. J. Hospital.—Chaplain: Rev. P. Fernandez.—

BURGLAR'S SUICIDE.

HONEYMOON HUSBAND'S TRAGIC CAPTURE.

Rather than face prison again a burglar caught escaping from a house at Thornton Heath late on June 2, committed suicide in the presence of his captors, says the "Daily Mail."

For several hours his identity was a mystery, but finger-prints taken after death proved him to be Albert Rowles, aged thirty-four, an out-of-work clerk, who three years ago was convicted of burglaries at Dulwich and Balham.

The capture and suicide were described by Mr. Arthur Evans, who with his newly married wife took possession of 145. Norbury-crescent, Thornton Heath, only a few days ago. "We returned home just before ten o'clock on Monday night," he said. "I had not been in bed many minutes when I heard footsteps on the stairs and then a noise in the next room. Slipping on some clothes I went downstairs with the burglar running in front of me. I seized his coat, but he wrenched himself free and jumped through the kitchen window, which he had forced to get in.

"He was making off down the road when two young men, attracted by my wife's cries for help, seized him. He came quietly into the kitchen. I had hold of his left arm and another man held his right. Suddenly he said, 'Let me use my handkerchief,' and when his right hand was released he whipped a razor out of his pocket and pulled it across his throat so violently that he collapsed immediately without saying a word."

While under remand in Brixton Gaol in 1911 Rowles attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat. When brought before the court he told a pathetic story. The death of his only child a year before, he said, had preyed on his mind, as he felt to some extent to blame. From that moment he was hardly responsible for his actions, and he committed his first offence against the law. Instead of being given a chance, he complained, he was sent to prison for six months, and he came out a broken and ruined man, his despair increased by the knowledge that his wife had left him and that he was without a home or a friend in the world.

No one would give him a helping hand, and he gradually fell among bad companions, who led him into crime. "If someone will only give me a chance," he cried, "this shall be the turning point in my life. Let someone give me work; test me severely, but give me a chance to repay those I have robbed, so that instead of being a criminal all my life I may become a useful member of society again." He was sent to prison for 18 months.

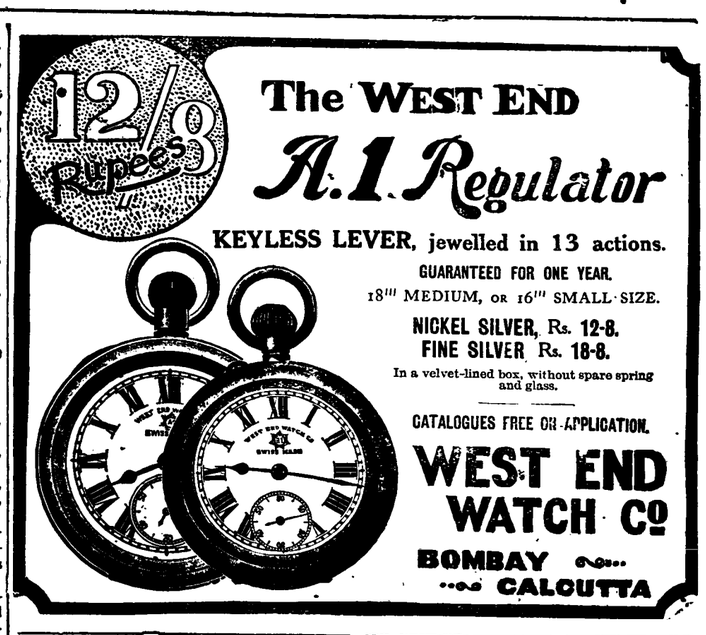
EDISON ON AVIATION.

In Philadelphia, where American electricians met in conference, Mr. Edison expressed the firm conviction that the bumble bee rather than the buzzard, on which the Wright brothers largely based their observations, would be the model for the air machines of the future.

"What we want," said Mr. Edison with great conviction, "is a machine which can beat the air at the rate of 200 times a second. Give us something on the bumble bee principle, beating the air 200 times a second, and the world at last will have a real heavier than air machine."

Mr. Edison mentioned that he is working on a new problem—the derivation of electricity direct from coal, and is confident of success. In discussing his achievements, the inventor said he is still perfecting a speaking cinematograph, and will not rest content until he is giving grand opera to the proletariat for 2d and 3d, best seats 6d.

The number of lunatics at the Punjab Asylum continues to increase, the average daily strength last year being 709.22 the highest on record. Agriculturists, as usual, formed the largest proportion of insanes, but this is said to be only natural as they form the bulk of the population. As regards religion Hindus contributed the highest number, the figures, compared with other religious and races being, out of a total of 276 admissions: Hindus, 115 males and 28 females, Muhammadans 83 males, and 28 females, Europeans and Eurasians 4 males and 7 females, Native Christians 3 males, and other castes 7 males and 1 female. It is interesting to note, too, that "Heredity" was the predisposing cause in twelve cases and the exciting cause in one case, while Ganga, Charu and Bhang were the exciting causes in 57 cases.



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MECHANO-THERAPEUTICS:—*Viz.*, Manual and Mechanical Massage Orthopaedic and Medical Gymnastics, Vibratory Massage (useful for Obesity).

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We beg to call attention to the fact that we do not undertake any case for Treatment unless a patient is recommended by his or her Doctor or produces a written prescription for the Treatment required.

Patients can write to The Superintendent for any information personally.

The Prescription Book will be sent the Medical Men who are interested in these treatments.

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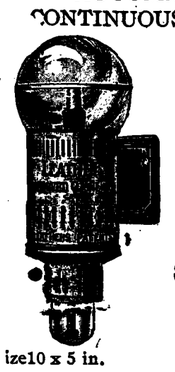

ize10 x 5 in.

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PAID UP CAPITAL ... ... Rs. 15,00,000

The Hon. Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E., CHAIRMAN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June, and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

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LOAN, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable fee.

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S. N. PUCHKHANAWALA.
Manager.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE'S SUIT DISMISSED.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

R. D. SETHNA *v* RAJABALI CHANDABHAI.

This was a suit filed by Mr. R. D. Sethna as Official Assignee for the property and credits of the insolvents, Kikabhai Rajab Ali and Esmailjee Noorbhai, who carried on business in partnership under the name of Noorbhai Boodhabhai.

The plaint alleged that the defendant had business dealings with the insolvents before before they were adjudicated on the 18th September, 1913, and that at the foot of the account of such dealings a sum of Rs. 3,530-5-9 was due to the said insolvents This sum consisted of two items of Rs. 530, which was transferred to the said account in the insolvents' books and the other item of Rs. 3,000, being the amount received in cash by the defendant on 23rd March, 1912. There was a receipt given by the defendant in the following terms, dated 23rd March, 1912:—

"To Seth Noorbhoy Boodhabhoy. Written by Rajabali Rs. 7,000 out of Rs. 1,000, have given to Bhai Esmailjee. The balance of Rs. 3,000 has been kept by me. I have given this receipt in respect thereof."

The plaintiff now prayed for a decree against the defendant for the above sum.

The defendant in his written statement stated that the firm of Noorbhai Boodhabh. was in need of money in December 1907, and they requested the defendant to help them with a loan of Rs. 4,000. The defendant requested his partner Ismailji Mulla Vallibhai to advance this sum which Vallibhai agreed to do on the defendant undertaking to stand surety. The defendant became surety for the payment of the loan and on the 20th December Vallibhai paid Rs. 4,000, to Noorbhai Boodhabhai and obtained a joint promissory note from them and the defendant as the firm was unable to repay this sum suit was filed by Esmailjee Vallibhoy against the firm and the defendant which was settled by the defendant and the said firm passing a fresh promissory note on 20th December 1910.

Again Vallibhai pressed for payment and the firm of Noorbhai by an arrangement made with one Ananbai mother of the insolvent Ismailjee Noorbhai and the trustees of one Abdul Hussein Noorbhai paid to the defendant Rs. 3,000 for repayment to Ismailjee Mulla Vallibhai in setttlement of a suit filed by the said Vallibhai against the defendant and the firm of Noorbhai.

At the hearing of this suit as a short cause a decree for Rs. 3,000 was passed against the defendant and against the firm of Noorbhoy the suit was transferred to the long causes list as they filed their written statement. Subsequent to the hearing of this suit as a long cause a decree was passed against the firm. But the two partners had become insolvents before the decree was passed where upon the decree for Rs. 3,000 was executed against the defendant and a warrant of arrest applied for. Defendant thereupon paid Rs. 3,500, to Vallibhai and the warrant was cancelled.

As to Rs. 530 defendant denied that they were due. Rs. 406, were due to the insolvents for goods purchased from them. Of this Rs. 286 were paid and the Rs. 114 suit was barred by Limitation.

One of the insolvent's, Kikabhoy had absconded and was now at Karbella.

His Lordship after hearing the evidence of the defendant and one of the insolvent Ismailjee Noorbhai who supported the defendant's story remarked that in this case the Official Assignee was in a very difficult position as one of the insolvents was opposed to him and the evidence of the other was not available. The defendant had given evidence. that as to the Rs. 3,000 for which he had passed a receipt the arrangement was that that sum was to be paid to the creditor Vallibhoy and unless he was satisfied that the defendant's story was untrue he could not pass a decree in favour of the Official Assignee as to Rs. 530 the claim for that sum had been abandoned. The suit therefore was dismissed with costs.

Mr. B. J. Desai and Mr. Jardine appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Kanga and Mr. Daver appeared for the defendant.

Attorneys for the plaintiff: Messrs. Payne and Co.

Attorneys for the defendants: Messrs Patell and Ezekiel.

MATRIMONIAL SUIT.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.)

Agnes Mary Cooke ..... Petitioner
George Francis Cooke ..... Respondent.

In this the petitioner prayed for divorce and almony against her husband, George Francis Cooke, on the grounds of cruelty and adultery. The respondent is proprietor of a bioscope at Delhi.

Mr. Balfour appeared for the petitioner.

The respondent did not appear. The petitioner was married to the respondent on the 10th August, 1906. There was one child of the marriage, a boy now four years old, for whose custody the petitioner also prayed. Some evidence had been taken on commission. After hearing this and taking the petitioner's evidence, his Lordship passed a decree nisi for divorce, for almony at the rate of Rs. 200-a month, and for custody of the child as prayed for by the petitioner.

Attorneys for the petitioner:—Messrs Payne and Co.

APPELLATE SIDE.

NEGLIGENT MOTOR-DRIVING.

"INADEQUATE" SENTENCE ENHANCED

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

KING-EMPEROR *v.* TUKARAM MUKTAJI.

This was an application for Revision made to the High Court by the Government of Bombay against the decision of Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on the ground that the punishment inflicted by the Magistrate on the accused was in their opinion inadequate.

In this case a motor-car driver, named Tukaram, was charged before the Magistrate under Section 279 of the Indian Penal Code for rash and negligent driving. He was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 30 or in default to undergo 15 days' simple imprisonment. The accused did not pay the fine and underwent the simple imprisonment ordered by the Magistrate.

The facts are that on the 29th January last at about 8 p.m., the driver of the car in question was told by his master Mr. Hayle to take the car back to the garage. Instead of doing so he picked up some friends at Colaba and at Mandvi and took them for a drive, calling en route at various liquor shops. At about 10-45 p.m., the car reached the Peddar Road and at the incline near Mr. Justice Davar's bungalow the car dashed into a tree on the side of the road injuring three of the occupants who had to be removed to hospital. The accused was drunk at the time. He was then put before the Magistrate.

The accused pleaded not guilty to the charge stating that he did not drive his car rashly or negligently but he admitted that he was drunk.

His Lordship Mr. Justice Heaton in giving judgment said the case was of a serious nature. The accused had no right to take away his master's motor-car without his permission. Fortunately there was no traffic at the time of the accident otherwise there would have been serious consequences. The fact that the accused took the car without leave and got drunk made the accused's case worse. The sentence, His Lordship added, was inadequate considering the nature of the offence. His Lordship sentenced accused to two month's rigorous imprisonment.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

The accused appeared in person.

A BRUTAL MURDER.

DEATH SENTENCE COMMUTED.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

BALA RANU AND ANOTHER *v.* THE KING-EMPEROR.

In this case, two persons Bala Ranu Phadtare and Gopal Rambhaji Phadtare were charged under section 302, of the I. P. Code, with having committed the murder of Baji Rama Phadtare at Jita in the Satara District on the 11th of March, 1914. Bala Ranu was sentenced to be hanged and Gopala, was sentenced to be transported for life by the Sessions Judge of Satara.

The facts of the case are shortly these: The deceased Baji Rama Phadtare was a young boy of 15 and was living at Jiha with Radha, his young widowed sister. Bala Ranu who was an uncle a degree removed of the deceased Baji, lived in a verandah of the same house but he cooked and took his food separately. Gopala lived at a short distance. There were frequent disputes between the deceased and the first accused as the latter demanded a share of Bajis' property which Baji and his advisors refused to give. Gopala had also some boundary disputes with the deceased and these had resulted in some criminal complaint being lodged against the second accused by Radha. On the Sunday preceding the last Shimga Holidays, Radha had gone to Vele and thence to Kattapur to consult her relatives on the question of Baji's marriage. In her absence Baji was taking his food with Ganga, his next door neighbour. On Monday after taking his breakfast with Ganga, Baji left his house with an axe in his hand saying that accused No. 2 had told him that accused No. 1 wanted him for the purpose of cutting a tree. On his way, Baji met Baburao and Laxman who were in their threshing floors and lastly about midday he was met by his playmate Gundo in the *nulla* when he was engaged in cutting a branch of the tree. About half an hour after Baji had passed, both accused were seen going by the same way by Baburao and Laxman and they were also seen by Gundo while they were descending in the *nallha*. What happened next is shrouded in obscurity. On the morning of Wednesday next, Govind, the village barber, had gone to the *nulla* to collect some fuel when he noticed a foot sticking out of the mud. He got frightened and informed one Shirfa who in her turn informed the Police Patil. At 11 p.m., the Police Patil took out the deadbody from the *ulla* when it was identified as the corpse of Baji who had disappeared since two days past.

The two accused, on these facts, were put on trial under Section 302 of the I. P. Code and were convicted.

The additional Sessions Judge, Mr. W. T. W. Baker in the course of his judgment said:—"The assessors find accused No. 1 guilty of murder and accused No. 2 guilty of abetment. I agree with them. From his subsequent conduct and his production of the axe I am of opinion that accused No. 1 was the actual murderer; and accused No. 2 who is proved to have been with him and thus he abetter the murder. We do not know exactly what part accused No. 2 took and I therefore do not pass the extreme sentence on him. The murder of this unfortunate boy by choking him with mud is a very brutal one and accused No. 1 deserves a capital sentence."

Their Lordships held that the second accused had no motive to do the act and so he was acquitted and discharged. As to the first accused there was a long-standing smouldering type of enmity between him and the boy but in consideration of there being no direct evidence in the case his sentence was committed from that of death to that of transportation for life.

Mr. A. V. Lele appeared for the first accused.

Mr. Ramdottu Desai appeared for the second accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

RECEIVER APPOINTED IN A PRIVY COUNCIL APPEAL.

PROPERTY WORTH RS. 25 LAKHS IN DISPUTE.

(Before Justices Beaman and Hayward.)

SHIVLINGAPPA BASSUPPA SHINTRE *v.* REVOPPA SATAPPA SHINTRE AND ANOTHER.

This was an application for appointment of a receiver made by one Shivlingappa Basappa Shintre who is an appellant in Privy Council appeal No. 30 of 1914. Shivlingappa had filed a suit in the Court of the first class subordinate of Belgaum against the aforesaid defendants to obtain his 4th share in the joint family property and the said suit was decided in his favour on 16th April 1910. Against the decree of the Belgaum Court the defendants preferred an appeal to the High Court and while the appeal was pending Shivlingappa applied for appointment of a receiver. That application was decided in Shivlingappa's favour by Justices Davar and Batchelor on 9th December 1910 and accordingly Mr. V. V. Tilak and the Collector of Belgaum were asked to be receivers but they both declined and the appeal preferred by the defendant being decided against Shivlingappa the order in respect of a receiver was not carried out.

After the decision of the High Court against him, Shivlingappa again presented an application for appointment of a receiver alleging that the defendants were concealing alienating and wasting the property. That application came before a Bench consisting of Justices Batchelor and Shah who on 1st July, 1913, ordered that the defendants should give in court an inventory with details of the joint moveable property. An inventory was accordingly presented in Court on 29th September 1913. Shivlingappa contended that the inventory was not a true inventory of all the goods in the possession of the defendants and that many valuable ornaments of jewellery which were pledged with the defendants by the Rani of Napani were not mentioned in the inventory. He, therefore presented this third application for the appointment of a receiver.

The Court on hearing the arguments on both sides held that the evidence of certain memos presented by Shivlingappa showed that the ornaments mentioned therein were pledged with the defendants and as the receipts passed them in favour of Rani Niparni were still in the possession of Nipankars the ornaments did not seem to have been redeemed. The Court accordingly found that a fit case for appointment of a receiver was made out by Shivlingappa the petitioner and appointed defendant No. 1 as the receiver of the property. The inventory of property to be furnished by the receiver within one month.

Mr. Jayakar instructed by Mr. Jayant, G. Rele, appeared for the petitioner

The advocate-General instructed by Mr. Nilkant Atmaram appeared for the opponents.

GIVING FALSE INFORMATION.

APPLICATION TO ENHANCE SENTENCE, REJECTED.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

THE KING-EMPEROR *v.* SHAKU SHAKARAM AND TWO OTHERS.

This was a reference under Section 438 of the code of Criminal Procedure by the Sessions Judge of Poona who forwarded the record and the proceedings of the case of Imperator vs. Banu Mohona and two other accussed persons with a recommendation that the sentences of a fine of Rs. 30 and of Rs. 50 imposed on accused Nos. 2 & 3, respectively should be enhanced and a further sentence of six months rigorous imprisonment should be awarded.

The facts of the case which was originally tried by Raja Shambhusing, Special First Class Magistrate of Bhinathadt are briefly these: On the 25th of May 1913 accused No. 1, Mohoneai, lodged a complaint with the Police that the prosecution witnesses Gargu and Sakhu with one Nemachand tried to outrage her modesty and in the scuffle which ensued, they took away some money which was on the person of the complainant and thus committed theft. The complaint was drafted by accused No. 3 and was written by accused No. 2 The police on inquiry found that the complaint was a false on and was made at the instigation of accused Nos. 2 and 3 and the District Superintendent of Police at Poona gave sanction to prosecute the three accused under Section 211 of the Indian Penal Code.

The special First Class Magistrate, Raja Shambhousing of Bhimathadi at Malegaon, held that the charge under Section 211 was proved and sentenced accused Nos. 1, 2, 3 to pay a fine of Rs. 10, Rs. 30 and Rs. 50 respectively.

The Sessions Judge who thought the sentences inadequate submitted the papers of the case to the High Court with a recommendation that six month's rigorous imprisonment should be awarded.

Their Lordship after hearing the arguments refused to enhance the sentences

Mr. A. V. Lele appeared for accused No. 2.

Mr. Ajinkya appeared for accused No. 3.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR SATURDAY, THE 20TH OF JUNE, 1914.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Macleod.)

In the Division Court No. 43.
Chamber Matters for Disposal.

1133-10—Shroff D and Dh. Gajanan Chintamon v. Wasudev Chintamon.

Delhi C T 149-08—Malvi H M and R., Jawaharlal Kanjimal and another v. Ruggsumal Baijnath and others.

80-11—Captain and V. Khemraj Balabux and Co., v. Mahabirsha Chandanlal.

181-14—Madhowji R and Ch. Bai Mithabai, widow and others v. Ramdas Kanji and ors. Tyabji D. and Co.

543-10—Dastur and Co., Ahmed bin Eesa Khalifa v. Yusuf bin Essa and ors., Ardeshir H D and Co.

541-10—Dastur and Co Ahmed bin Eesa Khaliffa v. Yusuf bin Eessa, Ardeshir H. D and Co.

12-13—Shamrao M. and H., Gulamalli Gulam Hoosein v. Cassambhai Thaverbhai, and ors. Ardeshir H and Co., Payne and Co., Matu J and M Pest R. K. and Co.

588-14—Mulla and Mulla C. Bogiand and Co., a firm v. Haji Mahomed Lari Noor Mirza M and Mang.

142-12—Payne and Co., Khatizabai v. Noorbai and ors., Kharas and Pardya (for a pauper).

App. No. 1213—1050-11—Payne and Co Tribhowandas Manguldas Nathoobhai and ors v. Mahomedally Lookhmanji Sullemanji.

1352-12—Santham B. and Co., Premabai widow v. Sultan Ameer, Madushad and D.

961-13—Edgelow D G M and Co Mulji Carsondas v. Madhowji Thackersey and Co a firm, Payne and Co.

O S. 434-14—Judah & Sol. Laxmibai widow The Advocate Genl. Bombay & ors. v. Little & Co Port Heard.

O S 372-13—Nana Hormusji & Co Abdul Tyab Mahomedally v. Abdullabhai Abdul Hoosein & ors. Nanu H & Co Payne & Co.

For Dismissal.

99-14—Soondardas & Co Shri Mannoo alias Muttoo Betiji Maharaj v. Charandas Chaturbhuj & ors Matu J & M.

For further directions and costs on Commissioners Report.

24-13—Mirza M & M Mahomed Hoosein bin Mahomed Amir & or. v. Abdul Kadar bin Gulam Mohidin Shaik Bhican

Captain & V.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

909-13—Smetham B & Co Dadabhoy Cowasji Mistry v. Ardeshir Cowasji Mistry & ors In person Sm. B & Co P E K & Co.

1100-13—Jam. R & D Bai Riva widow v. Gordhan Ishwar & ors Surajmal & Co.

614-12—Vachha & Co Manickchand Verchand v. Asgerally Dawoodbhoy & ors Motichand & D.

358-13—Captain & Co Shaik Mahomed Bhandoo Miyan Nathekar v. Rabiabai widow C P D'Cunha.

930-13—Bick M R & Co Gullamhussein Essaji v. A M Jeewanji & Co a firm Payne & Co.

931-13—Smetham B & Co Aishabai widow v. Chandalal Kushalji a firm Dipshet & P.

490-13—Manecklal & T Kundlik Panduji Banker & ors v. Dhonduba Panduji Banker & ors Manecklal & T Y Sm. B & Co.

1312-12—Nadersha & D. Bapulal Ratanchand v. Chaganlal Ambaram & or. Amir & D Kanga & S.

1011-13—Mehta & D The Advocate Genl. of Bombay v. Zulfikar Alli Khan & ors. Kanga & S Vachha & Co.

882-11—Daphtary F & D R D Sethna & ors v. Bai Sonabai & ors Hiralal & Co.

31-13—Smetham B & Co Aishabai widow v. Zulfikar Alli Khan & ors. Kanga S. Vachha & Co.

882-11—Daphtary F & D R D Sethna & ors v. Sonabai & ors Hiralal & Co.

1124-12—Payne & Co Mahomed Yusuf Haji Esmail v. Fatmabai widow Matu J & M.

853-13—Jam R & D Nanabhoy Karsondas v. Mohanlal Pitamberdas Ragh N & Co.

278-12—Ard H D & Co Haji Ahmed Haji Moosa Syed v. Ahmed Syed Hassan Nadersha & D.

1113-13—Payne & Co Cassamally Jairajbhai Peir v. The Municipal Commissioner of Bombay Crawford B. & Co.

732-12—Mulji & Tha Karimbhai Peer Mahomedbhai & Co. a firm v. Pranlal Kahadas Joshipura & ors Little & Co. Un. P & P Mulji.

940-13—Amin & D Chandulal Laldas & ors v. Nathalal Balcrishna & ors and Tha Bhimji & Co.

984-13—Mulla & Mulla Meghji Parmanand a firm v. Hoosein Haji Moosa & ors. Bick M R & Co.

1137-13—Tyabji D & Co. Tulsidas Mohanji Karam Bai Porbai Bick M R & Co.

649-13—In person (a pauper) Annbai v. Pithoba Narayen Venum.

310-13—Bhai K & G. Seskaran Samirmal v. Poonamchand Karmdan Daph F & D.

1005-13—Amin & Desai Gitabai v. Radhabai widow & anr Ragh N & Co Sm B & Co.

716-13—Mulla & Mulla Tokersay Jivraj & ors v. Anupchand Hansaji & ors Amin & D Ard H D & Co. In person.

194-13—Madh K & Ch Dhanabai widow v. Gosai Chanchalgarji Payne & Co.

389-11—Wadia G & Co. Mahomed Haji Aboo a firm v. Tyeb Ismail & ors Little & Co.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

PROGRAMME OF PUBLIC LECTURES.

These addresses will be delivered at 6-15 p.m. in the hall of the Prarthana Samaj Mandir:—

Saturday, 27th June.—Address by Mr. M. B. Subedar, B.A., B.Sc Bar-at-Law, Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society. Subject: "Material Welfare in England and in India" President: Prof. G. Anderson, M.A.

Saturday, 11th July.—Address by Mr. N. M. Muzumdar, B.A., B.Sc. Bar-at-law, F.R.E.S. Subject: "Indian Emigration." President: Dr. Stanley Reed, LL.D., Editor, "Times of India."

Saturday, 18th July.—Address by Prof. O. V. Muller, M.A. Subject: "Peeps at Prehistoric Man in Stone Age" with illustrations of their implements.) President: The Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan, M.A. LL.D. (Principal, Wilson College.)

Saturday, 25th July.—Address by Prof. N. G. Welinkar. Subject: "Education and Citizenship." President:—The Hon. Mr. Justice Lallubhai Shah.

Saturday, 8th August.—Address by Dr. P. D. Gune, Subject: "Does the Indian Student compare favourably with a Western Student." President: The Rev. Dr. Scott.

Saturday, 15th August.—Address by Prof N. S. Takakhav, Subject: "Pliny the Younger." President: Mr. Ganpat Sadashiv Rao.

Saturday, 29th August.—Address by the Rev. Dr. Scott. Subject: "Romanticism in Literature." President: Mr. S. M. Edwardes.

Saturday, 5th September.—Address by Dr. W. Burns. Subject: "Plant Surgery." President.—Lieut.-Col. K. R. Kirtikar.

Saturday, 3rd October.—Address by Prof. S. L. Joshi. Subject: 'The Regeneration of a Race." President: Mr. B. G. Horniman.

Saturday, 17th October.—Address by Mr. P. L. Anstey. Subject: "The Dismal Science." President: Dr. Harold H Mann.

Saturday, 14th November.—Address by Major W. Glen Liston. Subject: "Insects and Disease in the Tropics." (With Magic Lantern Demonstration.) President: Dr. R. Row.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

BUSINESS VERY SLACK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 19.

In the Calcutta share market to-day, business was very slack. Transactions included:—

Coal,—Bhalgora 24; Bhuskajuri 18; Burrajarah 2½; Bengal 801; Baraboni 12 7/8 and 13; Phoenix 2¾; Parasea 3; Phularitand 5¾; Sendra 13½; Seedpore 32½; Tutulmuri 9½.

Jute,—Delta (ord) 128.

Tea,—Bishnauth 24½.

Miscellaneous,—Bengal Assam Steam 115 (prem).

The market remains closed till Tuesday morning.

A Ghazipore correspondent, writing on June 11, says:—Some Mahomedans of village Birno in this District conceived the idea of enriching themselves by some easy means. The other day one of them proclaimed to the villagers that one Dumduma Shah appeared to him in a dream and appealed to him to restore his tomb lying in a filthy place close to the police station. The man set at once to clean the ground of filth and rubbish and made a tomb of mud. The villagers believed the story, and now a regular little fair is held there every Thursday. Some go to pray for children and some to get rid of diseases and offer presents to the tomb, and the dreamer is reaping a rich harvest.

AERIAL WARFARE.

RAPID ADVANCE IN FLYING BY NIGHT.

The tenth of the special lectures on military subjects arranged by the Military Education Committee under the authority of the Senate of the University of London was given on May 3 by Major W. S. Brancker, who dealt with "The Aeroplane in War," says "The Times."

Confining himself to the aeroplanes best suited for work with a mobile land army, Major Brancker pointed out that armed airships, armed aeroplanes, and weapons designed to attack aircraft from the ground now existed, to that in future peace training, which had hitherto differed little from that in war, would lack the reality of war Of the many possible *roles* which could be played by aeroplanes in war the most important at the moment were reconnaissance, the distruction of hostile aircraft, and the attack of troops on the ground and of material such as airship sheds, oil tanks, and magazines. Beconnaissance was the principle duty of the aeroplane in war to-day. Efficient aerial reconnaissance had been practicable for the last two years, and had come as an antidote to the growing difficulty of reconnaissance in modern warfare. The greater accuracy and longer range of rifle fire, more extended formation of troops, increase in numbers, and the use of smokeless powder had thickened the fog of war and made it almost impossible for cavalry to reconnoitre an enemy's position or see the whole area on which his troops were fighting. It had appeared that the commander of the future would have to rely almost entirely on secret service for definite information. But the aeroplane had lifted the veil of the fog, and the success of the work done in the Army manœuvres last year proved that given good conditions a very great deal of the enemy's dispositions could be seen by a trained observer, particularly during the early stages of a compaign when the troops were in close formation. The information brought in by a trained observer flying at 4,000ft. should be about 10 times better and more definite than that which a division of cavalry might normally obtain after a long and hard day's fighting.

TRIALS OF SERVICE AIRMEN.

There were various adverse factors with which the aerial service had to compete, such as imperfect observation, hostile subterfuges, climatic conditions, anti-aircraft weapons on the ground, and fighting in the air. The best guarantees against those difficulties lay in the careful training and wide experience of the observers and in the presence of sufficient numbers of aeroplanes to enable doubtful information to be checked and corrested without delay. With regard to climatic conditions, much progress had been made against wind and rain. Clouds at an altitude of 3,00ft. helped rather than hindered the observer, and when aeroplanes were armoured, as they soon would be, they would be able to come through clouds much nearer to the ground with impunity. Flying in darkness was not much indulged in this country, because engines were not sufficiently reliable to eliminate the possibility of a forced landing. Germany had the most reliable aerial engine, with the result that night flying was more common there than elsewhere(but once a really reliable engine was obtained night flying would become universal and the provision of searchlights or flares on parachuste would make limited reconnaissance at night by aeroplanes quite possible. To compete with climating conditions the two important requirements were reliable engines and high speed, and both were coming. The remedies for the present weakness of aeroplanes would be found in increased durability in construction, the reduction of the number of types of aeroplane engines employed, the introduction of folding aeroplanes which could be housed more easily, a really experienced *personnel*, and an anti-aircraft weapon on the ground. The aeroplane would not relieve the cavalry of all their reconnaissance responsibilities, for they could distinguish between friendly and hostile forces, could discover the moral and physical condition of the troops, and could locate particular troops. When the aeroplane had discovered the position of the enemy the cavalry could be used to keep in touch with them day and night. The use of the aeroplane in the initial stages of the campaign would however, enable the cavalry to be saved much fruitless marching and fighting for information, and they would be fresh and more or less concentrated when the main armies began to close.

The aeroplane of the immediate future would be armed with a light gun, a machine gun, bombs, or a rifle. The additional weight and the additional strength which would be required would lead to loss of speed and claiming power. The aeroplane was faster, able to climb higher, and more easy to manœuvre than the airship, but the latter would be a difficult enemy to tackle, owing to its heavier guns and greater range and accuracy of fire. It might prove necessary to employ three or four aeroplanes to attack an airship. Even now the aeroplanes did not yet carry guns this was the possibility of a fast aeroplane catching and ramming or diving through an airship. It would be desperate work, but the destruction of two or three airships in that manner would have a very moral effect upon the remainder. Combat between two aeroplanes was more difficult to imagine. When they were crossing one another or going in opposite directions hitting would be difficult because of the high speeds, but if they were travelling in the same direction accurate shooting should be comparatively easy at close ranges. Owing to its slower speed it would be difficult for an armed aeroplane to tackle a high-speed scout, but he believed that eventually all aeroplanes would be armed and groups of aeroplanes would cruise together for mutual support during reconnaissance.

The total approximate gross earnings of state and guaranteed railways from 1st April to 6th June, 1914, re more by Rs. 15,31,539 than the figures for the corresponding period of 1913-14.

VINDICATING LAW IN ULSTER.

GOVERNMENT'S INACTION. CRITICISED.

LIBERAL PROTEST MEETING

A largely attended demonstration, called by the Merthyr Borough Liberal Federation, was held at that town on May 22 for the purpose of urging the Government to vindicate the law in Ulster, says the "Manchester Guardian." The advertisement calling the meeting contained the passage: "Workmen, come in your thousands and support the principle of one law for all alike, one law for poor and rich, and one law for citizens and army. Who shall rule —King George or King Carson?"

Mr. Edgar Jones, P.M., who presided, referring to the scene in the House of Commons the previous night, when the Tory party, he said, spat their insults in the Prime Minister's face and broke up the proceedings of the House of Commons with the howlings of a demented mob, said that the cause of it all was that the eleventh hour had been reached in the long struggle between people and peers. (Cheers.) They were met to show that whatever steps the Government might deem necessary, and however soon, when they thought the moment for action had definitely arrived to make it certain that the will of the people should prevail, the great mass of the democracy would support and uphold them. (Cheers.) There must not be one treatment for Carsonites and another for strikers. The law for miners must be the law for rebels in the North of Ireland. (Cheers.)

The following resolution was adopted:—That this meeting regrets the decision to refrain from proceeding against the persons concerned in the recent gun-running incidents in Ulster, and expresses its strong opinion that the law should be administered without respect to persons." It was intimated that similar meetings would follow all over the country.

LAW WITHOUT DISTINCTION.

Mr. Neil Primrose, M.P., said that the resolution summed up the whole reason for the furious discontent which was filling the hearts of Liberals throughout the country at this moment. Those in the House of Commons who held strong views on the subject had been called bloodthirsty and "blood-waders," which showed the pass to which the Tory party had come. He and others had been called these names because they wished the law of the land to be enforced regardless of the position of the law-breakers. If that was being bloodthirsty, God help the party who thought so. Whatever might be the results of enforcing law and order in Ulster, even if there should be bloodshed, he said deliberately that it would not be comparable to the spalling consequences of not enforcing law and order. A distinction could not be drawn between one kind of law-breaking and another. What precedent for trade unionists to arm themselves and come to the Government, and say, "Touch us if you dare. We are masters of the situation." Supposing the Tories were at the time in power: what moral right would they have to enforce the law? There must be either universal maintenance of order and law or universal anarchy.

Mr. Asquith promised on April 22 that appropriate steps would be taken to vindicate the authority of the law. Ever since then his answer in connection with the question had been less and less satisfactory; "and so," added the peaker, "we have waited, but we feel that we have waited long enough." (Loud cheers.) There must he went on, have been magistrates who were engaged in the gun-running, but none had been struck off the roll. There was nothing to show that anything had been done by the Government to mark disapprobation of the course that had been pursued. As the Home Rule Bill had progressed on the path towards completion so was Ulster organising and enrolling recruits. It had almost seemed to some of them that the greater appearance of force the greater had been the concessions of theGovernment "I am not," he declared emphatically, "hostile to a spirit of concession, but I am against the spirit of concession which has been displayed in the face of force." (Great cheering.) He almost thought that if the Government had seen a militant Welsh bishop with a double-barrelled shot-gun under his arm, probably going out for a quiet day's rabbit shooting—(laughter),—they would have given way on the Welsh Church Bill. (More laughter and cheering.)

"AFRAID OR IMPOTENT."

"We cannot," he declared, "proceed in this way. There is a limit to the spirit of concession, and it is impossible to expect a party to continue to offer concessions to their opponents when they treat us with insult and contempt, and in my view the Government should take action. (Cheers.) Either the Government are afraid or they are impotent. If they are powerless they have no right to remain where they are powerless. If they feel they cannot depend upon the executive forces of the Crown to carry out the decrees of the law then the sooner you know the better." (Cheers.) He added that unless something was soon done the Government would deserve the charge of setting class against class. (Cheers.)

THE RIFLE AS AN ARGUMENT.

Mr. Walter Roch, M.P., referring to the gun-running, said the Government had no right to tolerate half that had been done. Ulster was armed. The Government was weak. Let them face the truth even if it was a Liberal Government. (Cheers.) What would be the result if rifles were to be the argument? They would be used all round, in the south and the west. If the Government were weak and yielded then the rest of Ireland would take law into their own hands. (Voices: "Yes, yes," and cheers.) That was a thing which no decent man could look forward to, and which if they only made their solemn protest no Liberal Executive would dare to allow to take place. (Cheers.)

Great enthusiasm marked the carrying of the resolution.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

H. E. the Governor's Levee at Poona, 5 p.m.

MONDAY, June 22.

H. M. the King-Emperor's Birthday Observance in India.

State Banquet at Government House, Poona.

TUESDAY, June 23.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales born, 1894.

DAILY.

Gaiety Theatre, Bandmann Rickard Vaudeville Co., 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre of Varietes, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

America India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 6-30 to 8, 8-30 to 10, and 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

G. I. P RAILWAY.

Railway Time Table—The following are the hours of arrival and deparature of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore).	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	9-0	13-0
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd & Inter class)	7-25	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	11-30	14-25

Punjab Postal Express.—Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only

Calcutta Postal Express.—Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

Madras Postal Express.—Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	8-30	21-0
Gujarat Mail	7-30	21-30
Kathiawar Express	6-45	21-45

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES

Regimental Orders By Major H. F. Busch, Commanding.

June 20.

410. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
Sunday 21st Inst.—"G" Coy. Class Firing
Monday 22nd Inst.—"F" Coy. Class Firing (Medical Stuents.)
Tuesday 23rd Inst.—"D" Coy. Class Firing.
Wednesday 24th Inst.—"A" Coy. Class Firing.
Thursday 25th Inst—"B" Coy. class Firing.
Friday 26th Inst.—"C" & "F" Cos. Class Firing.
Saturday 27th Inst.—"D" Coy. Class Firing.
Sunday 28th Inst.—"E" Coy. Class Firing.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

411. Miniature Range.—The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, (opposite Goculdas Tejpol Hospital) will be open on Mondays and Thursdays at 7 p.m. until further notice. All recruits of current season and members who were 2nd or 3rd class shots are particularly invited to attend.

(Sd.) O. T. MacR. LECKIE, Captain,
Ogg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes V.D. Commanding. June 19.

197 Office Closing.—The Adjutant's Office will be closed on Monday 22nd June 1914 on account of the "Kings Birthday."

(Sd.) C. D. GRAHAM Captain R.A.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron orders by Captain H. Stanley Road. Offg. Commandant. June 20.

1. Orderly N. C. officer for the week ending June 27th.-Corpl. H. F. Lodge.
2. There will be a Commanding Officers Parade at the Church Gate Sands at 7-30 a.m. on Tuesday the 23rd June (Weather permitttng).

Dress.—Khaki without arms:—Hunting saddles. Newly joined recruits who have not acquired uniform will attend in plain clothes.

(Sd.) D. W. Wilson, Lieut,
Actg. Advt. Bombay Light Horse.

BAND AT COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Lieut-Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D., and Officers, the string band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

BAND AT ROMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. M. Thomason V.D., and officers, the string Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, at the Bombay Gymkhana this evening, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

March	Gaily thro' the World ... Macbeth.
Overture	La Souveraine ... Herman.
Valse	Ballrosen ... Docker.
Selection	The Mikado ... Sullivan.
Song	Love Come from Fairy land ... Lincke.
Serenade	O Sole Mio ... Capua.
Intermezzo	Aeriel ... Hume.
Polka de Concert	Holzchuh ... Drescher.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL.

The English mail steamer Salsette arrived two hours late yesterday, having been delayed at Aden on Sunday. She brought the following passengers:—

Col. J and Mrs Jackson, Mr H Burrows, Mr G C Appes, Miss L M Ford, Lt. R B Young, Mr R N Almond, Mrs Almond, Mr F W Nicol, Mr A M Hunter, Mr B Lall, Mr K A Paidar, Maj. J G Foster, Maj. J W Ley, Mr F M Alington, Mr T M Watson, Mr H Braham, Capt C N Jerveland, Mr Laden La, Mr A J Grose, Maj. W L Carey, Capt J A Langhorne, Mr S Cohan, Mr W S Mackenzie, Mr P A Booty, Mr C Creghton, Mr E Jackson, Mr C S Hobson, and Gunner S Wingate.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The following is a list of additional passengers by the s.s. China, sailing to-day:—

Capt G E Hack, Mr J G Powell, Mrs A S Smith, Capt E S Townsend, Mr MacIver, Mr D Robinson, Mr J Berry, Mr P S Nunes, Mr Esmail Abba, Mr Pierau, Mr and Mrs R H Hutchinson, Mr F M Pigott, Mr H Kemp, Mr J E Gately, Mr E Kelly, Mr E V Richards, Mr Mahd Yakoob, Raj Master Hans, Mr A W Mackie, and Mr S Hennings.

TUKARAM TATYA'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

Dr. B. V. Rayakar, Medical Officer in charge of this dispensary in Bazar Gate Street reports that during the year 1913-1914 3,642 patients attended the dispensary, of whom 1,452 were males, 1,517 females and the rest 673 were children.

SCHOOLBOY IN TROUBLE.

Owing to frequent cases of damage done by schoolboys to railway carriages on the B. B. & C. I. Railway special detectives have been employed by the authorities to keep a watch. On Thursday evening one of these detectives travelled from Colaba to Bandra and on arrival there he placed before his superior officer a Borah boy of 15 named Mohsin Fattehally, who resides at Andheri and attends the new High School in Bombay. The detective reported that the boy had removed a brass fitting from the carriage, and the article was found in the boy's possession. A punchnama was made and the accused taken into custody.

DAILY MORTALITY.

During the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Friday, 3 attacks and 3 deaths from plague, and 1 attack and 1 death from small-pox, were recorded in Bombay City. There were no cholera cases. The plague attacks were from Kamatipura (1), Bhuleshwar (1) and Sion (1). The total mortality from all causes during the above period was 81, as compared with 81 of the corresponding day of 1913 and 140 of 1912. On Thursday last 1,212 rats were caught by the municipal rat-catchers, out of which 13 were found on examination to be plague stricken. A Ward contributed 1 of these latter, B Ward 4, C Ward 5, D Ward 1, E Ward 1, and F and G Wards nil.

BOMBAY PEICEGOODS BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

At a general meeting of the Bombay Picegoods Broker's Association held on Thursday, the following among other resolutions was passed:—

If any of the members who are working with the Shroffs be dismissed without any fault of his, none other shall have any right to take his place unless to directed by the Association. If, however, any member leaves his work willingly the above shall not be valid in the case of the one taking such place, provided be properly informs the Association of it before securing charge of such business

IMPERIAL CINEMA.

The star dram this week at this popular electric theatre in Charni Road is the last and greatest production of the Pathe Studios in Paris viz "A Tragedy in the Clouds." It is undoubtedly one of the most charming stories ever issued by this great film firm, and includes many danity scenes of holiday life in Holland. Particularly will this be seen in the flower show scene, whih is one of the most effectively Staged parts in the play, but to those who like the thrills and excitement of a drama, the flight in the balloon with its terrible end on the clouds, will appeal as a masterpiece of realism. Then there are also a couple of good comic's Pathe's Gazette and "Wanted a Mamma." A beautiful glass arcade has now been erected at the theatre to protect visitors during the rains.

PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The Report of the Bombay Dinsha Petit Parsee General Hospital for March 1914, shows that 55 patients were newly admitted into the hospital during the course of the month, while there were 83 patients remaining over from the previous month. The total number of patients treated during March thus amounted to 138, of whom 34 were discharged cured, 33 left relieved or their own accord, 8 died and the rest (63), remained in the hospital for further treatment. The total number of free-patients during the month was 84. The receipts realised during the month were Rs. 2,140-5-6, while the actual working expenses amounted to Rs. 7,383-9-5. The nett loss, therefore, for the month in the actual working of the Hospital amounted to Rs. 5,243-3-11.

CONSUMPTION OF SHELL-FISH IN BOMBAY.

In his report on the shell-fish trade of Bombay from which a lengthy extract was given in yesterday's issue, Dr. Goldsmith, acting Health Officer, gives interesting details of the numbers of various kinds of shell-fish consumed in the city. Thus we learn that the number of oysters sold in the markets of Bombay during the year is approximately 182,500 dozens, exclusive of the large number sold direct to the various clubs, hotels and restaurants. Of prawns and shrimps about 1,149,736 lbs., are sold yearly in Bombay; of lobsters only about 800 dozens pass through the markets annually; and about 181,440 lbs., of mussels.

A WIFE'S SUICIDE.

Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, acting Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, touching the death of a sweeper woman, named Ginabai, aged 40.

It appears from the evidence that about nine months ago the deceased's husband took a second wife and since then quarrels had taken place between them.

About a week ago, after a fresh quarrel, the husband beat her, which she took to heart. On Thursday morning she was found lying unconscious in her bed and was removed to hospital, where it was ascertained that she was suffering from the effects of opium poisoning. She died on Thursday.

It further appeared that the deceased had purchased opium worth four annas from a licensed opium vendor on Wednesday. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

THE WEATHER.

STRONG MONSOON IN THE ARABIAN SEA.

The monsoon is not giving as much rain as might be expected in Bombay, and for two days now there has been very little. On Thursday only .06 of an inch fell, and yesterday there was very little. Throughout the country generally, too, rainfall is in defect. In Gujerat there has been little rain beyond Surat, and some anxiety is being felt.

The mail steamer Salsette, which arrived late yesterday morning, and reports that strong monsoon conditions prevailed in the Arabian Sea, except near Bombay, where the winds, were weaker than usual.

In Bombay the weather is still pleasantly cool.

THE GHAUTS.

RE-ALIGNMENT OF THE RAILWAY LINE.

The engineers of the G. I. P. Railway, having discovered that the reversing station on the ghauts is unnecessary, the line from Kasara to Igatpuri is now being re-aligned. When the work is completed, about the end of this year, a saving of fifteen to twenty minutes in the ascent of the Thall Ghauts will be effected, and perhaps more important still, good trains will be able to take up full loads, which they cannot do now because the reversing station is too short. Mail trans will also be benefited by being able to run through to Igatpuri, without change of engines.

It is interesting to note that one engine run by oil fuel is working on the line between Karjat & Lanovla, and that further experiments are to be made with oil as fuel.

BOMBAY S. P. C. A.

The total number of cases prosecuted by the Agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals during the month of May, was 552, involving cruelty to no less than 1,020 animals. In 212 cases out of these fines were imposed by the magistrates on the offenders for cruelty to their animals, and 149 were cases of overloading fined by the magistrates. In 134 other cases, the ill-treated animals were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel for treatment and in one more case the animal was sent to the Pinjrapole, the offenders being fined in all these cases. It is worthy of note that in one case an offender was sentenced to 7 days' rigorous imprisonment for most cruelty beating his animal. The number of cases warned and discharged by the magistrates was 26.

The Report of the Bai Sakerbai D. Petit Hospital for the month of May shows that there were 247 animals and birds under treatment in the hospital on the first day of the month. 56 horses, 232 bullocks, 43 dogs, 1 goat, 3 cats, 1 parrot, 1 deer and 1 canary were newly admitted as patients in the course of the month. 247 animals and birds were discharged cured; 16 were discharged uncured and 17 others died during the month. The number of animals and birds treated as out-patients during May was 101. The total number of patients on the roll on the last day of May was 305.

SANJ VARTAMAN DEFAMATION CASE.

COMPLAINANT'S EXAMINATION CONTINUED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, June 19.

On the defamation case of S. Cowasji vs. Vatchaghandy, editor, and publisher of the "Sanj Vartman" being resumed to-day, the complainant was further examined by Mr. Lentaigne on the alleged, defamatory articles. The second article he said was an aggravation of the libel.

Witness was next examined on the particulars relating to the meeting of the Anjuman in April, an account of which appeared in the "Sanj Vartman" on April 24.

On May 2nd continued witness, there appeared in the same journal an article expressly referring to the present prosecution.

His Worship:—Is this relevant?

Mr. Lentaigne said it was an aggravation of the original offence and went to prove malice. He went on to read this article which appealed for subscriptions in order to form a defence fund. At this stage the hearing was adjourned to July 10th and 11th.

RESULT OF BOMBAY COTTON FIRES

GREAT RISE IN SIND COTTON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, June 19.

On account of the continued cotton fires at Bombay the rates of cotton which was sold at Rs. 9 a maund a few weeks ago is now selling at Rs. 21-4; this and the earlier rise of the Indus with its promise of good irrigation have encouraged the zemindars to extend their cotton cultivation.

The Commissioner of Police, Rangoon, recently wrote to the Local Government asking sanction for permission to issue special licences to professional chauffeurs which would show the chauffeur's name and address, the name of employer, remarks by the employer as to the chauffeur's capabilities, and would also have a column for the number of times he had been warned for reckless driving. A reply has just been received from the Local Government refusing to grant sanction to the scheme. It is understood that the Burma Motor Association are approaching the Local Government to them to reconsider their decision.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

AN EXCELLENT VARIETY PROGRAMME.

"She," Josephine Davis, the American character comedienne, made her *debut*, before a Bombay audience at the Gaiety last night. The audience was large and good-naturedly expectant, and it was not difficult to see that "she" had "conquered" before she was many minutes on the stage. Assisted by Mr. Billie Geller at the piano, and with a charming frock for each of her songs, Miss Davis opened with "You Remind me of some one I want to forget," following up a success which grew as she proceeded, with "Antonio" and "My Harem." To a call, which would not be denied, "My Little Flat" was sung which immediately made a hit, not altogether due to the infectious hit. "The Five Merry Youngsters" gramme. The sketch was full of excellent fun, of the light-hearted merry type and was enjoyed immensely. The Romano Brothers are on the bill for another week.

The programme also contained several pictures of more than passing merit. "Success," the star film, is a pictured moral, that is dedicated to the proposition as the American producers might say, that some kinds of failures are better than some kinds of success. Several "comics" rounded off an excellent programme.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

MR. PLATT'S CONCERT.

Mr. Edward Platt is very fortunate in having the assistance of the talented artistes who performed at the first of his two complimentary concerts at the Excelsior Theatre last night, and who will give their services again to-night. The programme last night was a very attractive one and was greatly enjoyed by the audience. To-night it should be even more attractive, for the Baroness Grodecka, who last night sang some Russian and Polish songs, will on this second occasion perform, as well, some Polish dances as well as giving an exhibition of the Tango. We have already paid tribute to the Baroness's talents and charms as a singer, in these columns, and it only remains to be said that in her repetition last night of three of the Polish songs and three of the Russian songs which she sang at her concert at the Taj Mahal, she deepened the impression she then gave. The rendering of these attractive and characteristic little songs, was full of charm and expression and gave evident pleasure to the audience, in spite of the inability of most of them to understand the words. Other contributors to the programme, who will perform again to-night were Miss Violet Frampton and Mr. James McGarth always popular with Excelsior audiences, Mr. Louis Cohen, who somewhat unkindly resisted an insistent demand for an encore and Miss Edith Mote who performed a series of quick changes with astonishing rapidity. There were also some excellent pictures. It is altogether a programme that should attract a large Saturday night audience.

DISASTER TO SEAPLANE.

SWIFT DROP INTO THE SEA.

The first disaster to a British seaplane that has yet occurred took place on June 4 in Southampton Water.

Lieutenant Cresswell, a marine officer attached to the Royal Flying Corps, and Commander Arthur Rice were drowned in the Seaplane 128, which dropped into the sea during the progress of a flight.

When the seaplane was recovered Lieutenant Cresswell was found strapped to his seat and terribly injured. The body of Commander Rice has not yet been found.

Lieutenant Cresswell, who belonged to the Royal Flying Corps, stationed at Calshott, left the air station whith Commander Rice as a passenger in the Seaplane 128 shortly before four o'clock in a light north-westerly breeze, with giorious sunshine and a placid sea. They were accompanied by three other seaplanes, and were about to carry out some manoeuvres.

The 128 made a graceful ascent, and after circling round set off in the direction of the Isle of Wight. She had not gone much more than five minutes when she was seen to rock. In a second her nose dipped down, and she dived perpendicularly into the sea and was lost to sight. The sound of an explosion was heard as she fell.

Several boats from the yachts and other craft in the roadstead made for the spot where she disappeared, and the Trinity House steamer Warder picked up the seaplane, which had come to the surface.

Lieutenant Cresswell's body was still bound securely in his seat, and was terribly injured. A long search failed to discover the body of Commander Rice. It is believed that he either jumped or fell out of the machine and was drowned.

Lieutenant Cresswell's body was placed aboard a torpedo craft and taken to Haslar Hospital, while the wrecked machine was towed to Calshott Pier.

The disaster has caused much astonishment in Aviation circles, for the new type of seaplanes are regarded as very safe.

The present theory suggested for the condition of the engine is that an explosion occurred. It is suggested that this was probably due to the ignition of the escaping petrol fumes by a spark from the wireless apparatus with which the seaplane was equipped, but a prominent wireless engineer declared last night that such a risk is almost infinitesimal.

The Seaplane 128 is of a new and very large type, designed by Mr Howard Wright. She was built by White's, of Cowes, and had a wing span of 63ft. and a 200-h.p. fourteen-cylinder engine.

Lieutenant Cresswell was an experienced aviator, and had made many successful flights both in the 128 and other seaplanes. Commander Rice did not hold a pilot's certificate.

The news created consternation in Portsmouth and the usual evening festivities in the town were abandoned. The ships at Spithead and in the harbour were ordered to lower their flags to half-mast, the customary performances by the ships' bands were cancelled, and a private dinner arranged to be given in the dockyard, to which a number of influential guest had been invited, was postponed.

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

HARWOOD LEAGUE: DIVISION I.

G. I. P. RY. (1) *v* GRANT MEDICALS. (1)

Another large crowd turned out to witness the game in the Harwood League, yesterday when the Grant Medical College succeeded in sharing points with the G. I. P. Although the Railwaymen were not into in full strength, they were the superior team and after maintaining a lead for forty-five minutes of the game, had victory wrested from them in the last ten minutes of play. After a couple of minutes play it looked as if the game would be an easy thing for the Railway, and when after five-minutes Hildreth jumped high to clear a dangerous centre from Muir and only half fielding it, gave Reynolds an opening which was availed of, there was little hope that anything but a crushing defeat would result. But further and prolonged pressure was successfully resisted and the Medicals forwards beginning to retaliate they made several badly finished raids on the Railway defence.

But if they shared the exchanges in the first half, the Medicals did very little pressing in the second such attacks as they were responsible for came in isolated rushes. During one of these inroads ten minutes before the close of the game Eagle in clearing sent out a "skier" which Easdon passed via his head after the rebound to Cahill, who sent a soft one to goal the ball passing in at the far left corner of the net, wih Dawson seemingly unable to reach it. The G. I. P. then made frantic efforts to secure a lead, and Hildreth in frustrating the attack brought of some marvellous saves in keeping his charge intact.

The opposing teams were a study in contrast. It was a team of boys speedy and "game" with very little football experience matched against players of greater weight, larger experience but stiffer of limb. As was to be expected the heavier team had much the better of the argument, but there was always a feeling that the speedy Medicals would at any time carry the war into the enemy's camp. The Medicals are a team that will give a better account of themselves as the season progresses. Cahill Easden and Thayer attempted, though with no conspicuous success, always to play a combined game and in the first half Hakim was responsible for some centres, which were good but ill-turned. Wadia made an excellent half, while as the game proceeded Sweeny improved, and in the final stage was playing a really excellent game. Doyle was good at back, as also Thompson, but the latter nearly let his side down with a kick that his own crossbar. Hildreth, as usual, made a splendid goal-keeper. He clears will and showed good judgment in rushing out of his charge.

Muir was the most convincing of the railway forwards and Reynolds is likely to shape wells Ostler was a passenger of the obstructive kind, who provided much merriment to the spectators. Dawson has little to do at goal, and Ridles and Eagle made safe backs. Bamber played an excellent game at half, and Shenklin worked very hard.

The following were the teams:—

G. I. P. Ry.—Dawson, goal; Eagle and Radley, backs, Bamber, Shentlen, Brain, halves, Jackson, Ostler, Reynolds, Muir and MacDonald, forwards.

Grant Medicals.—Hildreth, goal; Thainpson and Doyle, backs; Sheik, Sweeny, and Wadia, halves; Hakim Cahill, Easdon, Thayer and Evans, forwards.

Refere, Mr. H. E. Inwood.

SECOND DIVISION.

Bombay Gymkhana "A" (4) beat Rangers (0).

The game in the Second Division played on the Marine Lines between the Bombay Gymkhana "A" and the Rangers resulted in an easy victory for the former by four goals without a respose. Hamilton (2), MacBain and Fox were the goal getters.

Goals.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	For.	Agst.	Points.
Bombay Gymkhana "A"	2	2	0	0	5	0	4
Institute Luso-Indiano.	1	1	0	0	2	0	2
Y. M. C. A.	2	1	1	0	2	2	2
Telegrahp R. Club	1	0	0	1	1	1	1
Rangers	2	0	1	1	1	5	1
G.I.P. Mechanics Inst.	1	0	1	0	1	2	0
Customs Athletic Club	1	0	1	0	0	2	0

Goals.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	For.	Agst.	Points.
Sherwood Foresters....	1	1	0	0	1	0	2
G. I. P. Railway	2	0	0	2	1	1	2
Grant Medicals	2	0	0	2	2	2	2
Bombay Gymkhana	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
R. R. A., Bombay	1	0	0	1	1	1	1
Hornets	1	0	0	1	1	1	1
Bombay Athletic	2	0	1	1	1	2	1

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

B. B. & C. I. RY. C. C. V. KILLICK NIXON & CO., C. C.

This game was played on the Oval ground yesterday and resulted in a win for the B. B. & C. I. Ry. C. C. by 67 runs. Scores:—

B. B. & C. I. RY., CRICKET CLUB.

A L Smith, l-b-w, b Vijaykar	34
F Colabawalla, c, b Phillips	17
J S Warden, b Dhanjishaw	26
R Kirtikar, c, b Devoolkar	12
P Polishwalla, c, b Dhanjishaw	7
D K Telang, c, b Devoolkar	4
P Baloo, c, b Phillips	13
K A Date, c Dhanjishaw	7
R K Telang, not out	4
Antia, st Reid, b Devoolkar	5
G H B Radcliffe, b Dhanjishaw	0
Extras	18
Total	147

KILLICK NIXON, CRICKET CLUB.

G C Phillips, c, b Date	32
Talpade, b Warden	0
E C Reid, c, b Baloo	2
Dhunjishaw, b Warden	6
Pilgaokar, b Warden	15
R C Lounds, b Date	3
Devoolkar, not out	9
S K King, b Date	0
R C Giles, b Date	0
Jehangir, b Date	0
Extras	8
Total	80

POONA CRICKET.

OPENING MATCH OF THE SEASON.

PITCH IN SPLENDID ORDER.

(From a Correspondent.)

POONA, June 19.

The first match of the season was played on the Gymkhana ground to-day between the Poona Gymkhana and the Military Accounts Department and resulted in a win for the Gymkhana.

It was an ideal day for cricket and the pitch was in excellent condition, scoring was tall all along and the Military Accounts put up a better score than they ever did in years gone by.

The Gymkhana had the services of the Revd. S. Taunton, who captained Notts for about three years, but his debut in Poona was unfortunate as he was bowled for 10 but he will of course strike form later on.

Capt. Haughton turned out to be the hero on the day, having made the top score, viz. 89. He played havoc with the bowling and there was scarcely an over in which he did not account for a couple of boundaries. He very nigh toppled the Council Hall over with a mightly hit for six in that direction.

Capt. Dibben (40), Capt. Twiss (28), also had the bowling at their mercy, but if the bowling had not been so conspicuously weak the Gymkhana eleven might have had a tough job in reaching 282 as they did so easily. Scores:—

POONA GYMKHANA.

Capt. Twiss, b Nicholson	28
Rev. Staunton, b Rasker	10
Mr. Beck l.b.w., b. Raskar	6
Capt. Haugton, b Nicholson	89
Capt. Hope, l.b.w., b. Samson	27
Capt. Dibben run out	40
Capt. Hewitt, c Khare b. Nicholson	2
Mr. Holman, b. Raskar	22
Capt. Clemson, c Khare b Samson	5
Mr. Peebles not out	25
Capt. Stanger Leathes, not out	0
Extras	28
Total	282

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Raskar, c Hope, b Haughton	0
Mr. Kirkwood, c Staunton, b Holman	29
Mr. Rajana, c and b Dibben	20
Mr. Gaikwad, b Stanger, Leathes	55
Mr. Nicholson, c Staunton, b Holman	0
Mr. Cumber, b Clemson	15
Mr. Narsoo, b Clemson	0
Mr. Samsoon, l.b.w., Holman	54
Mr. Deshpande, b Stanger, Leathes	3
Mr. Robbins, c Beck, b Holman	4
Mr. Samson Khare, not out	1
Extras	10
Total	191

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

THE COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP TABLE.

The following is the County Cricket Championship table brought up to and including the games concluded on Wednesday, the results of which appeared in yesterday's issue:—

	Played.	No. Result.	Won on 1st Inn.	Lost on 1st Inn.	Points Obtined	Points Poss.	Prctg.
Middlesex (6)	8..	1..	5..	2..	0..	0..31..35..	88.62
Surrey (3)	10..	0..	7..	1..	2..	0..40..50..	80.00
Hampshire(10)	9..	1..	5..	2..	0..	1..31..40..	77.50
Warwick (11)	7..	1..	4..	1..	0..	1..23..30..	76.66
Kent (1)	7..	0..	3..	1..	0..	3..24..35..	68.54
Sussex (7)	7..	1..	3..	1..	0..	2..18..30..	60.00
Northants (4)	8..	0..	3..	3..	0..	2..24..40..	60.00
Leicester (14)	10..	1..	4..	1..	1..	3..24..45..	55.55
Yorkshire (2)	9..	1..	3..	1..	3..	1..21..40..	52.50
Notts (5)	6..	1..	2..	1..	1..	1..12..25..	48.00
Essex (15)	8..	0..	3..	1..	0..	4..18..40..	45.00
Lancs (8)	9..	1..	2..	0..	3..	3..13..40..	32.50
Derby (12)	7..	0..	2..	0..	0..	5..10..35..	28.57
Worcester (12)	8..	1..	0..	2..	1..	4.. 7..35..	20.00
Somerset	6..	0..	1..	0..	0..	5.. 5..30..	16.66
Gloucester (9)	5..	1..	0..	0..	0..	4.. 0..20..	00.00

The figures within parentheses indicate the positions in which the counties finished in 1913.

The points are awarded as follows: Five points for a win outright; in the case of a draw three points for a win on the first innings and one point to the side losing on the first innings. In the case of ties the points are equally divided. Matches not started or in which not even a result on the first innings is forthcoming are not taken in account. The maximum points are ascertained by deducting the number in the "no result" column from the total number played, and multiplying the balance by five.

SARASWAT UNION CRICKET CLUB

Sunday, June 21.—New Jolly Cricket Club.
Sunday, June 28.—Alfred Cricket Club.
Sunday, July 5.—Telugu Young Cricketers.
Sunday, July 12.—New Jolly C. Club (Return).
Sunday, July 19.—Gamdevi Cricket Club.
Sunday, July 26.—Mahomedan Cricket Club.
Sunday, August 2.—Pathare Prabhu Cricket Club.
Sunday, August 9.—Mahomedan C. Club (Return).
Sunday, August 16.—Bombay Jewish Cricket Club.
Sunday, August 30.—Jolly Young Cricketers.
Sunday, September 6.—C. K. Prabhu Cricket Club.
Sunday, September 13:—New Esplanade Cricket Club.
Sunday, September 20.—Gamdevi Cricket Club (Return).
Sunday, September 27.—The Fort Vijya Cricket Club.

With the sanction of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore the Dasara Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition will be held this year on or about the 21st of September, 1914, and continue till the 5th October 1914, both days inclusive. The Cattle (local) and Poultry Shows and Weaving Competition will begin on Thursday the 1st of October, 1914, and close on Saturday the 3rd. The Wood Carving and Metal Work Competitions will begin on the 21st of September, 1913, and continue still the 1st of October, 1914. The Potters' and Ploughing Competitions commence on the 2nd and 3rd October 1914, respectively, according to the prospectus issued.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. JUGMOHANDAS VANDRAVANDAS of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, has contracted to sell the property hereinafter described.

All persons having any claims or demands against or to the said property either by way of Mortgage, Gift, Sale, Use, Trust, Possession, Inheritance, Lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 3, Church Gate Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of quit and ground rent tenure containing by admeasurement 110 6/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 791 New No. 6523 Old Survey No. 412 and New Survey No. 2636 together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward No. 1284-1285 Street No. 214, 214A all which premises are situate at and on the West side of Doongrey Street at Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and are bounded on the East by the said Doongrey Street on the west by Halalkhores passage on the north by the property of Jivaji Noorbhai and on the South by the property of Cursondas Natha and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Vendor and his tenants.

Dated this 18th day of June, 1914.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, June 20, 1914.

THE CASE WHICH MR. ARNOLD EXPOSED.

In a previous article discussing the judgment of the Privy Council in the case of Mr. Channing Arnold we dealt broadly with the main features of the whole case, and promised on another occasion to deal in greater detail with the reasons which led Mr. Arnold to take up the matter and publish his articles attacking the conduct of Mr. Andrew and Captain Finnie, the trial before Sir Charles Fox and the judgment of the Judicial Committee. Before doing so, however, it will be desirable to review in further detail some of the features of the actual scandal which Mr. Arnold so properly exposed. It is necessary to bring out in full relief the more serious aspects of Captain McCormick's conduct, and the more amazing irregularities of the procedure followed by Mr. Andrew and Captain Finnie, in order to appreciate how far Mr. Arnold was justified in refusing to be satisfied with the very unsatisfactory assurances given to him by the Government of Burma regarding their supposed investigation of the affair, and his decision, most reluctantly taken, to bring the whole matter before the public. It will be seen that, so far from having been guilty of any sort of moral obliquity in having done what he did,—as the result of the trial at Rangoon and the refusal of the Privy Council to interfere with the verdict and sentence might lead one to suppose,—his action was performed in the highest interests of justice, the public welfare, and the preservation of the good name of Government.

The most important and amazing feature in the whole history of this case, perhaps, is that the most telling points in the evidence that had been prepared in the case against Captain McCormick were never heard in the Court at Mergui, owing to the extraordinary procedure adopted by Mr. Andrew, and that practically all this was again excluded from the purview of the jury by Sir Charles Fox at Mr. Arnold's trial, so that the actual grounds on which Mr. Arnold acted have never yet been subjected to a fair test in a court of law. Captain McCormick admitted that he forcibly took and retained the child Aina from the custody of those to whose care she had been entrusted by her parents, declaring that his reason for doing so was one of "pure charity," as he alleged that she was suffering from a certain disease; and that he made such an examination of her as only a medical man would be entitled to do is also admitted. The child herself accused him of rape. In such circumstances, of course, a prompt medical examination was of the utmost importance. Mr. Buchanan, the local magistrate, had sent for Dr. Evers, the Civil Surgeon from Mergui, to come to Victoria Point for this purpose. But Captain Finnie, who, like Mr. Andrew, was a friend of Captain McCormick, prevented at first this medical examination from taking place, giving his own opinion that the child had been prostituted and tutored by her mother to make a false charge. Mr. Buchanan, however, secured an examination of the child by Dr. Evers ultimately, with the result that the latter gave it as his opinion that there was no disease, that the child could never have been a prostitute, that there was evidence of a rupture and that the child might have been outraged. Captain Finnie, who came to Victoria Point to investigate the case, after receiving the instructions of Mr. Andrew, wished it to be thrown out as "false" under section 203, but Mr. Buchanan, who had been obliged to make animadversions on the conduct of the investigation by the police, insisted that Captain McCormick should be sent for trial on the charges both of abduction and rape, a course which the whole facts most obviously and patently justified. It was then that Mr. Andrew himself came to Mergui to conduct the magisterial proceedings in Court. There is much in question as to the course pursued by Mr. Andrew, in regard to the rejection of the petitions put forward by the friends of the prosecution for a transfer of the case on the very natural ground of Mr. Andrew's friendship with the accused, and the ultimate failure of their efforts to secure, through Mr. Andrew's good offices, legal representation in Court. But, though all that forms an ugly feature of the affair, it need not be gone into in detail here. The material for the charges against McCormick as they existed, and the conduct of the case in Court by Mr. Andrew were sufficient justification for the demand made upon the Local Government by Mr. Arnold. In the first place we have the fact that McCormick's agent and debtor, put forward for the purpose by himself, was employed to interpret the evidence of Aina, her mother and the other Malay witnesses; secondly, that the child's mother was turned out of Court for protesting against this impropriety; thirdly, that the child herself was thus left alone in Court, without a friend, to look after her interests,—she was in tears most of the time and the case was practically heard in camera; fourthly, many of the witnesses who had been cited by Mr. Buchanan for the prosecution were never called at all, including, it is almost incredible to relate, Dr. Evers, whose report on his examination of the complaint was so material to the case; lastly, as a result of all this we have Mr. Andrew's decision exonerating McCormick, declaring that he had taken possession of the child for "pure and philanthropic motives," and the cruel declaration, made without having heard the medical evidence, that the child was "well-known to be 'wrong'" and was polluted by venereal disease! Not content with merely acquitting McCormick, Mr. Andrew thus went out of his way to fix upon this unfortunate child an indelible and lifelong stain, which, if believed in, would make her an outcast from the respectable people of her community. Two days after this Mr. Andrew entertained McCormick at dinner to show that he had been the victim of an "infamous cospiracy."

As we have said, there were other features of these magisterial proceedings which were open to grave question; such, for instance, was the entry on the record of witnesses for the defence as witnesses for the prosecution, that McCormick was allowed to cross-examine his own witnesses, and the fact that the four witnesses, on whose evidence Mr. Andrew said he relied, were McCormick's dependents, and had twice changed their statements to fit in with McCormick's changed defence. But there is so much to question and criticise in the case that it would be interminable to attempt to deal with everything in detail. It is sufficient to state enough to show the true character of the scandal which Mr. Arnold desired to expose,—which is not shown in the judgment of the Privy Council. If the matter were allowed to rest with that judgment, not only would a grave injustice be done to a public-spirited and conscientious man, but also a great hurt to the public interest. We shall next endeavour to show how hardly, as we think, Mr. Arnold was dealt with by the course pursued by Sir Charles Fox in his conduct of the trial for defamation.

Notes of the Day.

Turks and Greeks.

Reuter is somewhat contradictory to-day in regard to the Turko-Greek situation. While reporting that is is improving under the influence of the Powers, he declares that "Turkey is determined, by hook or crook, to get back Mitylene and Chios." In the meantime the position of Greeks in Asia Minor, which was the main issue at first, has already become a side issue. There is reason, therefore, for the assumption that both Turkey and Greece would not have hesitated to plunge into war if they had not been severely handicapped by want of money. Further, Turkey's Dreadnoughts are not yet available, and without Dreadnoughts it is certain she cannot obtain command of the situation. The Powers will probably investigate the position of the Greek refugeesbut, to make the investigation complete and satisfactory to both parties, they cannot ignore the question of the treatment of Turks in Macedonia. It will be noted from a telegram to-day that the Porte's Note to Greece is entirely non-committal, altogether evading the Greek demand for the reinstatement of the emigrants and the return of their property. This is not likely to pour oil on troubled waters in Athens, and the popular feeling in both countries may in the end prove unucontrollable. The people, rather than Governments, make war in these days, and the Near Eastern papers are full of bitter recriminations just at present which are having a deplorable effect throughout that region. It is a matter of serious doubt whether the Powers will succeed in preventing war between Greece and Turkey once these countries are fully prepared for another conflict.

Carranza's Bombshell.

The Home papers received yesterday reproduce the text of an official statement issued recently from General Carranza's headquarters addressed to the press of the United States. The statement is highly instructive inasmuch as it furnishes a clue to probable future developments in Mexico. It declares that the Constitutionalists are astonished at the apparent lack of understanding on the part of the mediators regarding the attitude of the former towards the Conference; that General Carranza is by no means negligible, as the mediators appear to consider, and that he is not bound to agree to whatever conclusion the mediators may reach; and that the Constitutionalists are determined upon making a plain end of the revolution and appointing the chief of their army as the provisional President of the Republic while the elections are being verified and order is restored. The statement goes on to state, in effect, that the Constitutionalists have never put aside their own plan for any other that might be imposed upon them by the foreign nations who are parties to the peace conference, and ends by stating that General Huerta must be overthrown. "He is regarded," it says, "as a criminal, and that he should be a candidate for anything except the guillotine or the electric chair is not considered seriously." The above is a clear and emphatic declaration of the Constitutionalist policy, from which we may reasonably infer that, if the Carranzists succeed in gaining possession of Mexico City, they will prove the reverse of plastic as regards American plans. On the contrary, they are extremely likely to adopt a stubborn and probably obstreperous attitude in respect of all those fine schemes for the pacification and industrial exploitation of the country in the pursuit of which the Washington Government invaded their neighbours' territory.

President Wilson Disillusioned.

Doubtless by this time President Wilson has been disillusioned and his faith in Carranza and Villa, who have had constant American support of a most valuable kind, is not likely to recover from the many shocks to which it has been subjected. Carranza has not hesitated to tell the American President plainly that he will have no interference of any kind, and that, mediation or no mediation, he is determined to rule by force and that he will resist force by force, if any be employed against him. He and Villa, between them, now hold nearly two-thirds of the country and the Rebel army is gradually approaching within striking distance of President Huerta's capital. They may soon be in a position to make good their words, in which case the American Government will be confronted with a problem of tremendous difficulty. Moreover, the parting advice given to Huerta by the mediators, as reported by Reuter to-day, is only in the nature of a pious hope. Daily it grows more and more evident that Messrs. Wilson and Bryan have suffered very seriously on account of their Mexican policy. Nothing is clearer than that the great mass of the American people do not want war,—least of all war on pretexts that will not bear examination. The mediation plan, too, has practically failed, inasmuch as it has not strengthened the American position, but it was helpful in so much as it avoided an actual advance into Mexico with the unnecessary loss of life and outlay attendant upon such a move. One effect of this manifestation of public opinion has, happily, been to strengthen the hands of the peace party in the Cabinet, and to retard the efforts of those who were eager to "clean up" the Mexican situation. For the present they are being held in check. Mr. Wilson himself, who for a time wavered between the war faction and the peace advocates, is now manifestly working steadily with the latter group. The most discouraging aspect of the case, however, is that so little is being done with a view to the ultimate future adjustment of things, the main effort being to manage the problem in a hand-to-mouth fashion, hoping the while that the elements of rebellion in Mexico will gain control, so that the United States may find itself in a more self-respecting position as regards the working out of a settlement. But that hope, too, is now doomed, after the truculent manifesto described above.

A Natal Atrocity.

It is to be hoped that the passage of the Indian Relief Bill in the Union Parliament will be followed by a real attempt at a more sympathetic administration of the various laws which are so hashly administered against Indians at present. "India" draws attention to a particularly atrocious case which recently occurred. An Indian labourer named Moonisamy Naidoo, for the twelfth time, was charged with refusing to return to the service of Sir Duncan McKenzie at Nottingham Road. He admitted eleven previous convictions for the same offence which had cost him many months in prison, but he declared that he would not return to his master as his slave. He was accordingly ordered to undergo a sentence of thirty days' imprisonment with hard labour. Sir Duncan McKenzie, it will be recalled, was charged at Howick in November last on eighteen counts with ill-treating his Indian employees, but was found not guilty by a magistrate who was "specially appointed" to try him. All the objurgatory adjectives that have ever been hurled at these laws could not do justice to the iniquity of a system which thus sends a man to jail over and over again for refusing to serve a hated master.

The Empress of Ireland Insurances.

We learn from a Homo paper that it is not possible yet for underwriters to ascertain the full extent of their loss on the Empress of Ireland, though it is known that the policies on the hull and disbursements are valued at £400,000. As to the cargo, most of the risk was covered in Canada, as was also the £200,000 of bullion, with the exception of silver to the value of £10,000, for which the London market is responsible. A great effort is likely to be made to recover the bullion. It may be remembered that in the case of the Oceana, which was sunk about two years ago, all the gold and silver, valued at £747,610, except two bars of silver, was brought to the surface, although at an enormous cost. The Storstad was insured for £72,000, the bulk of which was placed on the Continent.

Sovereignty of the Panama Canal.

M. Phillipe Bunano-Varilla, the French engineer who negotiated the treaty with the Panama Republic for the construction of the Canal by the United States, writes in the "New York World" that "even well-equipped lawyers do not seem to grasp the fact that the United States' rights in the Canal strip are only those of a tenant." This aspect of the question, curiously enough, was entirely lost of in the recent debate in the Congress on the tolls. As a matter of fact, the legal position is that the United States stands as a lessee who has to pay 250,000 dollars a year to Panama, and Great Britain, by the incorporation of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty in the treaty with the Republic of Panama, became a joint guarantor with the United States for the due execution of the lease granted. This is the strictly legal aspect of the question to which few in America have so far paid any attention. Even President Wilson took his stand in regard to the tolls question on other grounds.

Uses of Cinema.

The Prefect of Police of Paris lately opened a new police school, in which the cinematograph plays an important part in the instructions imparted to the policemen. The recruits are shown the various requirements of their duty through cinema pictures, in a way both amusing and instructive. The pictures show how first aid is to be rendered in case of accidents, such as drowning, etc., also the geography of Paris. Here, for instance, by-laws are being contravened by a housewife, who is shaking a carpet out of a window or hanging linen from her window sill. There a chauffeur is passing on the wrong side of a tramway, or a costermonger has illegally spread his wares on the ground. Instructions in *jiu jitsu* are also given by its aid, and the different methods of dealing with an armed burglar or Apache are illustrated. What is equally important is that the police are shown how to behave themselves when information is sought by members of the public. It would be a good thing if instruction were imparted on these lines to the police in India.

Five Hundred Miles an Hour.

Hardly have we ceased to wonder at the remarkable invention of a levitation railway by M. Emile Bachelet with a speed of 300 miles an hour, when we are informed that Mr. Esson, of Birmingham, has invented a train which, he hopes, will attain a speed of 500 miles an hour. The very idea of whirling through space at this tremendous speed is bewildering. It is impossible to say where and when human ingenuity will stop. The impossiblities of yesterday are concrete facts of to-day. According to Mr. Esson his railway will have one single rail which is laid on the ground and a cable carried overhead. The train is connected with the overhead cable at either extremity by rods terminating in flanged wheels, these rods serving to convey current from the cable to motors fore and aft. The inventor says that the train is so designed that when it has attained a sufficient velocity it will lift itself from buffer springs and fly. The result, he claims, is a huge saving in maintenance charges. Mr. Esson will shortly demonstrate his railway with a working model. When he reaches the stage of carrying passengers experimentally we shall learn what is likely to be the effect on the nervous system of travelling at this stupendous rate.

TURCO-GREEK SITUATION.

CONCILIATORY REPLY BY THE PORTE.

TURKEY'S DETERMINATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 18.

The Turco-Greek situation is improving under the influence of the Powers, but Turkey is determined, by hook or crook, to get back Mitylene and Chios. Therefore, she is purposely clearing out all Greeks from the opposite coasts.

TURKEY BUYING COAL AND TRANSPORTS.

A party of Turkish naval officials have arrived in England to purchase 120,000 tons of coal and five transports.

TURKISH PREPARATIONS.

LONDON, June 19.

Although there is still optimism in the European capitals with regard to the Graeco-Turkish situation, the Lights of the lighthouses on the coast of Asia Minor are not being shown, and two classes of Turkish reservists have been called out.

SERVIA'S SUPPORT IMPRESSES THE PORTE.

A feeling of pessimism in Constantinople is growing. The Servian declaration supporting Greece has made a strong impression on the Porte.

THE PORTE'S REPLY.

PERTURBATION CAUSED BY INFLUX OF MOSLEM REFUGEES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 18.

The Porte's reply to the Greek Note has been presented. It is conciliatory in tone.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 19.

The Porte's reply to Greece, though conciliatory, alludes to the perturbation produced in Asia Minor by the influx of two hundred thousand Moslem refugees from Macedonia, obliged to flee owing to persecution. The reply mentions the measures taken to re-establish order, and hopes that Greece will reciprocate in Macedonia. Nevertheless it evades the Greek demands for the re-instatement of emigrants, and the return of their property.

POSITION OF GREEKS.

INVESTIGATION BY THE EMBASSIES.

BERLIN, June 18.

Germany has agreed to the proposal of the Porte that representatives of the Embassies at Constantinople shall investigate the position of Greeks in Asia Minor.

RUMANIA'S MISSION.

TO WORK FOR PEACE IN EUROPE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
BUKHAREST, June 18.

The King, opening Parliament, said Rumania was determined to maintain the balance of power in the Balkans and to work for peace in Europe.

THE COLONIAL SERVICE.

EULOGY BY MR. HARCOURT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 18.

Mr. Harcourt presided this evening at the banquet of the Corona Club. Three hundred diners were present, including many Colonial Governors. Mr. Harcourt eloquently eulogised the work of the Colonial Service, dealing separately with individual Colonies.

There was much speculation, he said, as to the results in the West Indies of the opening of the Panama Canal. He was not one of those who expected great advantages from it, but he trusted that the new route for shipping would bring some profit to the islands.

GLASGOW DOCK FIRE.

HALF A MILLION DAMAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 18.

In a fire at Kingston Dock, Glasgow, today, several sheds and seven schooners were burned. The damage is estimated at over £100,000.

LATER.

The Glasgow fire was got under control after nine hours. The damage is now stated to amount to a quarter of a million.

AT DURAZZO.

POPULATION ON VERGE OF PANIC.

THE FIGHT IN THE MOUNTAINS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 18.

The situation at Durazzo is critical, the population being on the verge of panic after the severe defeat of the Mirdites and Malissori in the abortive surprise of the insurgents' position in the mountains, when they were surrounded and mown down by quick-firers, losing 700 killed. They are poor defenders of Durazzo, which was re-attacked last night, the fighting lasting one-and a-half hours.

REBEL POSITIONS BOMBARDED.

All was quite at Durazzo this afternoon, and the reinforcements of Italian and Austrian bluejackets were withdrawn.

An Austrian ship, chartered by the Albanian Government, cruised off the coast this morning and bombarded the rebel positions

OPPOSITION TO THE FINANCE BILL.

RADICAL OBJECTORS' MEMORIAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 18.

The memorial of the Radical objectors to the Budget relates to the new grants to the local authorities. It argues that the House of Commons should not be called upon to sanction new taxation until it has approved of the objects to which such taxation is to be applied.

OPPOSITION BY LIBERAL MEMBERS.

LONDON, June 19.

Fourteen Liberal members of the House of Commons have given notice of an amendment declining to pass the Finance Bill until Parliament has approved the object on which additional taxation is proposed to be spent.

Mr. Hogge and Mr. McCallum Scott have given notice of an amendment declining to agree to the Second Reading of the Finance Bill without an assurance from the Government that the Report Stage will not be taken until the Revenue Bill becomes law.

AMERICAN TRADE RETURNS.

EXCESS OF IMPORTS OVER EXPORTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
NEW YORK, June 19.

The imports for May amounted to 163,637,000 dollars in value, and the exports to 157,457,000 dollars. The excess of imports over exports is attributed to the recent Tariff legislation.

JAPAN AND CALIFORNIAN LAND LAW

PRESIDENT WILSON'S DISCLAIMER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, June 19.

President Wilson denies that Japan desires arbitration in connection with the California Land Law.

OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

VARDON LEADING ON FIRST DAY'S PLAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 18.

Sunshine favoured the Open Golf Championship to-day at Prestwick. To-day's leaders are Vardon 150, Taylor 152, Wilson 153, Braid, 156.

The first amateur is Mr. Hutchinson with 156, Jenkins, the new Amateur Champion, being next with 159.

Ouimet returned disappointing cards, totalling 165!

The golf links at Prestwick, where the Open Golf Championship commenced on Thursday are amongst the most famous in the British Isles. Membership is limited to a very small number, and old members nominate their sons when children knowing that they will have to wait many years before their turn comes to fill a vacancy. The course is composed of wild country with vast hills of sand and sea grass scattered plentifully about. One of these natural bunkers, called "The Cardinal," guards the second shot to the third hole. There it was that James Braid nearly came to grief in the Open Championship of 1908. He had done two rounds in brilliant style, but at the start of the third he drove into the hill. When he tried to recover his ball cannoned off one of the sleepers fixed to keep the bunker intact, and rolled into a stream close by. It was nerve, coupled with skill of the very highest order, which enabled Braid to win the championship after this series of reverses. Further back still, in the final of the Amateur Championship, Mr. John Ball won there after a tie with the late Mr. F. G. Tait. At the seventeenth hole (where there is a bunker known as "The Alps") Mr. Tait's ball was in a lake of water which the rain had formed in the bunker. He waded in almost up to his knees and played a beautiful shot, while at the same hole Mr. Ball hit an even finer one from a wretched lie close to one of the sleepers, and in the end won the championship.

REBEL PRESIDENT FOR MEXICO.

AMERICA'S SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM.

"PROMISE OF PEACE TO COME"

CARRANZA THE CIVIL CHIEF

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

The American delegates at Niagara insist upon the appointment of a rebel president in Mexico as the only means of ending hostilities.

They hope that the Huertistas will not further oppose a plan which bears promise of peace to come. The statement is significant in view of the fact that to-day's is the concluding meeting of the mediators.

It is understood that General Villa recognises General Carranza as the civil chief but holds himself to be the supreme military authority.

RAILWAYMEN'S NATIONAL UNION.

ALLIANCE OF MINERS AND TRANSPORTERS WELCOMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

At a conference of the National Union of Railwaymen at Swansea a resolution was adopted welcoming the alliance of miners and transporters.

Mr. Thomas, M.P., warned the delegates against the danger of the indiscriminate use of a sympathetic strike. He said that the organisers were determined to use the alliance only as a last resort.

AN INDIAN WRANGLER.

SUCCESS FOR PUNJAB UNIVERSITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
CAMBRIDGE, June 19.

The Wranglers include Mr. M. H. Gazi of the Punjab University.

MISS SYLVIA PANKHURST.

MOTORS FROM GAOL TO THE COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 19.

Miss Sylvia Pankhurst was released from Holloway Gaol yesterday evening. She motored to the House of Commons and lay on a couch in the porch. Ten minutes later, Mr. Lansbury informed her that Mr. Asquith had consented to receive a deputation of East End workwomen to-day, and Sylvia departed.

BRITISH SQUADRON AT REVAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
REVAL, June 18.

The town is on a holiday to celebrate the visit of the British Squadron. The streets are crowded. The Commander of the Baltic Squadron had luncheon with the British officers.

CALCUTTA PUBLIC SCHOOL.

OUTLINES OF THE SCHEME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, June 19.

With reference to the Allahabad telegram about the establishment in Calcutta of a public school on English lines, it may be stated that the proposal, which has been favourably received by the Government, emanated from some leading members of the High Court Bar and other influential Indian gentlemen who are ready to finance the undertaking.

As yet the scheme is not fully developed, but the main features are that the Principal and some of the assistant masters will be brought out by the Government who will maintain and control the institution. It is proposed that the boys shall remain in the school upto the age of 18 or 19 and that the teaching shall be sufficient enough to enable them to go from there straight to an English University or to take up the study of any of the learned professions. Those who desire to take the Indian Universities degrees, will also have ample facilities afforded to them for attaining this object.

It is intended ultimately to place the school in a healthy hill station but until that project is fully matured the school will be temporarily established in Hastings House where a start will be made with a certain number of boys.

In consequence of the decision that the institution shall be a self-supporting one it necessarily follows that the fees must be somewhat higher than those ordinarily charged so that only the wealthier classes may be able to pay them. At the same time the promoters have agreed to provide a number of scholarships to help those who cannot afford to pay the full fees of the school, and even those who have not sufficient means to pay anything.

Although the institution is to be maintained on the lines of the best English public schools, the boys will be enabled to learn vernaculars so that they may be proficient in their own mother tongue.

THE VICEROY'S BIRTHDAY.

SIMLA'S CONGRATULATIONS.

AN EXTENSION OF OFFICE URGED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, June 19.

A meeting of the citizens of Simla was held this evening to congratulate the Viceroy on his birthday and also to urge that His Excellency should receive an extension to complete the beneficent reforms he has begun. Raja Sir Harman Singh presided. Amongst those present were Col. Raj Kumar Bir Bikram Singh, Sardar Jogendra Singh, the Hon'ble the Raja of Kanika, the Hon'ble Mr. Hari Chand and many others. The President in addressing the meeting said:—

Gentlemen,—We have met to offer our hearty and respectful congratulations to His Excellency Lord Hardinge on the auspicious occasion of his birthday and to wish him many happy returns of to-day. All India rejoiced to know that His Excellency had completely recovered from the effects of the wicked and senseless attempts on his life eighteen months ago but nowhere is that joy more keenly felt than in Simla. In no other town in India is His Excellency personally better known and I venture to add in safer surroundings, than in the summer capital of this country. But to-day I do not wish to offer on your behalf merely conventional congratulations. This is the last but one birthday which in the ordinary course of events His Excellency will spend in India and in view of the important resolution which will be put to you at the close of the meeting I must crave your indulgence for a few more minutes. His Excellency has been at the head of the Indian administration for more than three and a half years and we are now in a fair position to gauge what has been accomplished in this period. Lord Minto, whose untimely death we deeply deplore, and by his measures of reform his courage and personal charm succeeded in allaying acute discontent, but much was left to be done. The work of consolidation remained and it was to this task that Lord Hardinge set himself in a characteristic spirit of conciliation.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S WATCHWORD.

In a memorable speech delivered before His Excellency arrived in India, he stated that his Indian policy would be to conciliate all races, classes and creeds. If I was asked what was the watchword or Lord Hardinge's administration the key note of his policy, I would unhesitatingly say "conciliation." We have heard this over and over again from him. As an instance I may be permitted to cite the memorable speech delivered at a time of physical suffering and mental tension in which he declared to the world his continued and unabated confidence in the Indian people and in the policy which he had set himself to pursue. But His Excellency has not confined himself to words. He has shown himself conciliatory in acts. Instances will readily occur to you. Take for example the magnificent successs of the King-Emperor's visit which set the seal on the policy of sympathy and conciliation and the memorable pronouncement at Delhi. You all know the prominent part which His Excellency took on that occasion. Consider too, his active and enthusiastic support of education and sanitation, the two subjects the extension and improvement of which must always appeal to modern India. Take finally His Excellency's courageous attitude on the question of the treatment of Indians in South Africa when he placed himself unflinchingly at the head of Indian public opinion.

PROBLEMS WHICH AWAIT SOLUTION.

But in doing what he has done Lord Hardinge has not only earned our gratitude but has also raised our expectations, for the problems that still await solution are numerous. Let me enumerate a few. The beneficent enquiry into the condition of the Public Services in India is still proceeding. The Commission's report is anxiously awaited and it will be sometime before final orders can be issued. Then there is the whole question of Indian immigration into the Colonies. I can scarcely thing of any problem of such far reaching importance as this on the ultimate solution of which so much depends. The report of the Currency Commission has yet to be considered. The perennial question of the separation of the Executive and Judicial functions still awaits solution. Certain important recommendations of the Royal Commission on Decentralization, regarding local self-Government have yet to be carried out. The question of the extension of the Executive Council Government in India is under consideration, and last but not least we have always before us the increasingly complex problem of the internal condition of India. It is idle to think that all or even most of these subjects can be decided within the short period that remains to Lord Hardinge.

AN EXTENSION OF OFFICE.

What then is the solution? Our ardent and respectful hope and prayer is that His Majesty he King-Emperor may be pleased to grant to our Viceroy an extension of his term of office. We want His Excellency to remain in our midst till most, if not all, of the important matters to which I have referred are settled, and I venture to think that if representations are made from various centres in India our prayers will not go unheard. It is true that we are asking His Excellency and his gracious consort Lady Hardinge, who has identified herself completely with Lord Hardinge's policy and good work, to make a considerable sacrifice but we hope for the sake of India and the Empire that they will be willing to make it. Gentlemen, there is no doubt that Their Excellencies have endeared themselves to all classes of Indians. His Excellency has confided in us and we confide in him. With these words I beg to move the following resolution

Two resolutions were put to the meeting and carried, one congratulating the Viceroy, and the other praying for an extension of his tenure of office. Among the speakers were the Raja of Kanika, Dr. Ansari, Sirdar Jogindra Singh, Messrs. Jai Lal and Mir Mahomed Khan. With a vote of thanks to the chair the meeting terminated.

An Indian band under the leadership of Dr. Kaishta played several bars of a song specially composed for the occasion.

SIRDAR JOGENDRA SINGH'S SPEECH.

Sirdar Jogendra Singh moved the following resolution:—That in view of the state of the country the citizens of Simla fervently and respectfully pray that His Majesty the King-Emperor be pleased to extend Lord Hardinge's tenure of his exalted office by a period of two years to complete the reforms already inaugurated.

"PEACEMAKER BY PROFESSION."

The mover said:—"The brilliant Viceroyalty of Lord Curzon marked an epoch. He loved India and spent himself lavishly in trying to make the administration efficient and sympathetic and in developing all the resources of the country. He failed to take into account the new thought currents which the impact of the West had generated and that was a serious omission. It was a clouded time when Lords Morley and Minto came to the head of affairs. They took in the situation at a glance and resolved to satisfy our aspirations for a larger political life. They introduced constitutional reforms and admitted our right to a share in the Government of the country. They laid the foundations of a union which is bound to be rich in fruit. No Viceroy came out to India at a more critical moment than that at which Lord Hardinge of Penshurst took up the reins of the Government. He was known as a "Peace-maker by Profession" before he came out here, and he has added greatly to his reputation.

"OUR VICEROY."

He has revived old traditions of personal friendship and evoked loyalty to his person which is the only loyalty known in India. He has proved his faith in India. Even in the hour of his sorest trial he never wavered or faltered and the message which Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson delivered on his behalf on the fateful day at Delhi was full of hope and confidence. In short, we feel that he is one of us, that he is our Viceroy ready to stand for India in all parts of the Empire. He fought for us in South Africa and has won. He governs India for Indians with a courage and high purpose, nobleness of aim and unerring sense of justice which have won for him our hearts our loyalty and our devotion. India is still passing through a period of transition. The triumph of education and freedom have awakened new ambitions and given new life to our political activity. The official India, while taking just pride in the glories of the Empire and its responsibilities, still shrinks from the idea of the closer union that it implies. India therefore needs Lord Hardinge for another two years to complete the work that he has begun of bringing the rulers and the ruled together and giving official and non-official India new ideals to work for. He belongs to one of the most important branches of the British Civil Service and can sympathise with the prevailing official view. He has been in close touch with the East and can appreciate our aspirations and our sentiments. He is the one man in India who can give to the Indian Empire that basis of sentiment which it is now lacking and to foster inter-communion of tone aim and ideas and create a healthier political atmosphere. Who shall gainsay that such results do not incomparably transcend the shifting policies and what Lord Morley calls quackery or cant, whether it be the quackery of blind violence disguised as love of order or the cant of misapplied sentiment divorced from knowledge and untouched by any cool consideration of facts."

THE CONFIDENCE OF THE PEOPLE.

"This is no place for me to discuss the measures which are still before the Government of Lord Hardinge and which our worthy President has mentioned in his eloquent speech. I am one of those who believe that in the strength and stability of the British Empire lies all hope of the future. Lord Hardinge has regained the confidence of the people which was vanishing, and thus strengthened the foundations of the Empire in the love of the people, that is a great work. The British Empire in India means an intricate social union of the East and the West and political control. It cannot exist without mutual support and co-operation, the sacrifice of many personal desires and the willingness to understand each other and to bear the common burdens. Lord Hardinge realises that the new movement in India is full if immense possibilities, that it cradles the future destinies of Asia and Europe, that is why we wish him to stay for another two years. I know it means a great sacrifice for him. It is almost cruel to ask him to prolong his stay with all the risks that it implies, but, considering the enormous influence which his stay would have on the destinies of mankind we have to ask him to make this sacrifice and we beg His Majesty the King-Emperor to give Lord Hardinge another two years in India. We know the love His Majesty bears to India and we have every hope we shall not ask in vain. Gentlemen, I have much pleasure in moving the resolution.

LORD AND LADY HARDINGE TO VISIT RANGOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
RANGOON, June 19.

The following notice has been issued:—The Viceroy accompanied by Lady Hardinge will visit Rangoon towards the end of November. He will probably remain in Rangoon for three days in order to ascertain the wishes of the different communities. In connection with His Excellency's visit it is proposed to hold a public meeting in the Jubilee Hall shortly, but as a preliminary to such meeting and in order to formulate resolutions to be laid before the public meeting it is proposed that the heads of different communities should meet at Jubilee Hall on Wednesday next at 5 p.m.

COLLISION OFF SPITHEAD.

SPLENDID BEHAVIOUR OF SEAMEN.

TWO LARGE RENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 18.

According to passengers' narratives the officers of the Kaiser Wilhelm II had to go to the steerage and calm the despairing passengers and serve out life-belts. The boats could have been launched in ten minutes. The behaviour of the seamen was splendid.

The divers found that the Kaiser Wilhelm II has two large rents, twenty-four and eighteen feet long respectively. Two of the bulkheads were burst in, but the others held; consequently there was sufficient steam to work the pumps.

THE STRANDED LINER.

FUTILE EFFORTS TO TOW HER OFF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 18.

The liner Bulow went on the rocks in a fog. Her position is favourable if the weather remains fine.

LATER.

Late this evening the Bulow was perfectly upright and was not making any water. Efforts to tow her off had been without result. The passengers' baggage has been landed.

THE COLLISION INQUIRY.

EMPRESS FIREMAN'S ALLEGATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
QUEBEC, June 19.

Counsel for the Storstad produced a fireman from the Empress of Ireland, who affirmed that the steering-gear of the Empress was defective. This evidence was rebutted by other witnesses from the Empress.

BOMBAY PASSENGER SAFE.

Mr. C. Bowes Lyon, of Messrs. Turner Hoare and Co., Bombay was a passenger by the Empress of Ireland, but his name appears in yesterday's mail papers amongst those saved.

SCOTTISH EXPRESS DISASTER.

TRAIN FALLS INTO A SWOLLEN STREAM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 19.

An Express train from Perth to Inverness fell in part into a swollen stream at Carrbridge. A number of passengers were swept off by the torrent. Three were drowned and twenty injured.

MEETING AT SIMLA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, June 19.

A meeting was held at Simla last night in connection with Nawab Zulfiqur Ali Khan's suggestion that the King-Emperor should be petitioned to retain Lord Hardinge in India for a further period of two years. A resolution was adopted endorsing the Nawabs' suggestion.

Similar meetings are being organised at Delhi, Lahore and other centres. Another meeting will be held at Simla for the same purpose at which Raja Sir Harnamsingh will preside.

RELEASE OF MR. TILAK.

CALCUTTA PRESS COMMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, June 19.

Commenting on Mr. Tilak's release the "Bengalee" says: "We are glad he is once more in our midst and accord him hearty welcome. The news will gladden almost every Indian heart."

The "A. B. Patrika" writes: "The news will be hailed with unbounded joy all over India."

The paper attacks the Government for not releasing him earlier and hopes he will continue his work with former vigour and energy.

Official and Personal.

We are informed that nothing is known at Government House, Ganeshkhind, of the rumoured projected visit of the Viceroy to Poona. A Simla telegram states that the Associated Press of India is authorised to contradict the report authoritatively. The only movements outside the Simla district contemplated by His Excellency at present are the visits that will probably be made next month to Delhi and Dehra Dun and a tour in Burma which will be made later on in autumn.

BELGAUM MURDER TRIAL.

ABAJI CROSS-EXAMINED.

LAXMIBAI'S LETTERS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, June 19.

The trial of (1) Hari Govind Kalkandri a Sowcar, (2) Yalla bin Mallya Kalsai and (3) Sattya bin Shuddu Tallure in connection with the alleged murder of one Shankar Rowji Deshpande, clerk of the first accused, was resumed to-day before Mr. L. C. Crump Session Judge of Belgaum, and a jury.

The first accused is charged with abetting the murder of Shanker Rowji Deshpande at the hands of Yalla Sattya, and one Amrit Bapuji Deshpande about the end of April or the beginning of May, 1913, and also with abetting Amritta in the abduction of Shanker in order that the latter might be murdered. Against the second and third accused charges of murder and of abduction with intent to murder are framed.

Mr. D. B. Binning, Barrister-at-Law, with Mr. B. D. Manerikar, Public Prosecutor, Belgaum, and Mr. G. K. Oka. Assistant Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown while Mr. E. Norton and Mr. Kirtikar, barristers-at-Law, with Mr. Kulkarni, pleader, were for the first accused and Messrs. Dattar and Soman, pleader for the other two accused.

Mr. Norton, continued his cross-examination of Abaji the deceased's cousin.

Witness said that he slept in Hari's house and not in Gokhale's or Astekar's. His conversation with Gangadharrao did not take place in Astikar's house. Astekar was not present at the conversation. It was not true that Gangadharrao entered Astekar's house when he was sitting there. He had made a statement before the Police Superintendent. He did not remember whether he had stated to the latter about the conversation with Gangadhar. Harinana's money lending business was large as also the business in Court. Hari's mother never talked to him about the intimacy between Shankar and Laxmibai. He had told the Shahapur police that Hari's mother was saying that Shanker should be driven away. He did not remember from whom he had heard this. He had told the Shahapur police that Shankar Hari and Laxmibai had combined and had pretended that the story of intimacy was false and that he had an altercation with Hari's mother. He could not say if Hari connived at it. He had formed no opinion for himself. He could not say definitely whether he got the information of murder from Hari. Joshi got it from Harinana's *karkuns*. He could not name them. He had met Parvati the wife of **Shankar.**

Mr. Norton—What did she tell you?

The question was overruled by the Court.

Continuing, the witness said that he had met Sundra. He did not know whether Parvati wrote to her father about Shankar's disappearance. He did not tell so to the Shahapur police. Nor did he tell them that Harinana had torn that letter. He had been living in Harinana's house for five or seven months while the witness Keshao was there. Keshao did not tell him that he (Keshav) had seen any improper conduct between Shankar and Laximibai.

LAXMIBAI'S LETTERS.

The letters shown to him were in Laxmibais handwriting. He had seen her writing sometimes. He had read what she had written. He had seen her writing while Keshav was living there. He did not see Keshao correcting her writings. Laxmibai used to give him letters to read, to see if there were mistakes and then to post them. He did not correct any mistakes. He had told her that. He was not helping Gopal. He did not know that Gopal was going to make a complaint. He did not read it. He did not give Gopal any information for the purpose of the complaint. He had taken the complaint to the Superintendent of Police. He was examined by him on 26th. He used to give Laxmibai paper for writing. Once he had given her a pen. He had never given her ink. He had stated before the Magistrate that he had given her ink also. He had first seen the letters when Inspector Jaffar Imam examined him. His statement under section 164 of the Criminal Procedure Code was taken two or three days later. He did not know how the letters went to the Inspector. He was examined by the Shahapur police a month before Jaffar examined him. He did not know them whence these seven letters came from. He never made copies of these letters when he was examined by the Shahapur Police. He had not made copies of these originals. He did not know if anybody else had made copies of them. He had read some copies but he did not know if they were of these letters. He copied from the copies. Gopal gave him the copies. He made his copies at Karambla two or three months after he first went to Karambla. He told the Shahapur Police about it. The letters were produced on the 23rd July. Gopal had told him so. He did not know whether the copies were ready before 23rd July. He had told the Shahapur Police that copies were kept and that he had read them. He had heard from Gopal that the originals were found in Keshav's box. He did not remember where and in what house the originals were found. Keshav never spoke about it. Gopal told him that the letters were found in a bundle with diaries and seven or eight post cards. He was told that those were produced before the police. He had never seen those diaries or the post cards. He was not present at the production of the diaries of the letters before the police. He did not remember where and when he saw Sundara's letter.

SHANKAR'S EXTRAVAGANCE.

Shankar was extravagant in his dresses. He did not know Shankar's salary. Shankar had two watches. He knew Hari's handwriting. He produced a marriage invitation a telegram and copies of letters in Hari's handwriting before the Shahapur police. The copies were in his handwriting.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ajrekar, witness said he knew the form of writing to elder and younger people. Laxmibai sent letters to elders and youngers over her signatures. There was nothing wrong in the letters written by her. The signature was "Laxmibai Kalkundri." He had never seen "Chirangil" prefixed to the signatures. He never had occasion to advise Laxmibai for such mistakes. Any woman affixing "Bai" to her name while writing to others showed fraternal relation. Laxmibai's mode of writing was the same. All the letters were in the same style.

Re-examined by Mr. Binning, witness stated that he did not know the way married women wrote to their lovers. Sometimes "Bai" was the proper name. A father would address his daughter as "Bai."

At this stage the evidence of this witness was concluded and further hearing of the case was adjourned until to-morrow.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Imperial Cadets Fateh Singh Rao, Rajah of Akalkot and Kunwar Hira Singh of Panna, have qualified themselves in all subjects at the examination for grant of commission in His Majesty's native Indian land forces held at Dehra Dun in April last.

Captain A. N. Dickson I.M.S., officiates as Agency Surgeon, Muskat.

Mirza Ali Akbar Khan is appointed Consul for Persia at Bombay.

Monsieur Paul Ries, Acting Consul for Spain at Aden.

Mr. S. Nakaya is appointed Consulate-General for Spain at Calcutta, vice Mr. Y Shibata.

Mr. Cornelius H. Storke is appointed acting Consul for Italy at Rangoon.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Major-General A. Phayre becomes Divisional Commander, vice Lieut.-General Sir J. B. Woon.

Captain N. W. Maikworth I. M. S. is promoted major.

Colonel Delisle, Lieut.-Col. A. G. B. Lang and Major F. H. Goldthorp, retire from the service.

The Volunteer Officer's discorations are conferred on Major Keily and Surgeon-Major Starr, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers.

MARINE DEPARTMENTS.

Lieut. C. R. Goad officiates as Marine Transport Officer, Mandalay, vice Commander Harold on leave.

Lieut. W. Wood Smith is granted three months' extension of leave.

DELHI CONSPIRACY CASE

WHY AMIR CHAND'S MOVEMENTS WERE WATCHED.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, June 19.

At the Conspiracy Trial to-day Devi Singh, a search witness at Manu Lal's house, was cross-examined.

Then Inspector Hamiduddin described his visit to Radha Mohan's house on the 18th February and stated that he recovered the envelope which Radha Mohan threw out of a window on to an adjoining roof when Mr. Hadow and witness arrived at the house. Witness said the envelope contained papers belonging to Hanwant Sahai.

In cross-examination Hamiduddin said he had known Amir Chand since 1910, when witness was Acting City Superintendent. One of his duties was to keep a watch on Amir Chand who was interesting himself in political movements. Witness said he knew Abad Behari in the same connection.

Radha Mohan, a college student, deposed that he threw Hanwant Sahai's papers out of a window when he was visited by the police. The papers where recovered in witness's presence and where sealed up. A post-card was seized at Radha Mohan's but was really intended for Hanwant Sahai and was written by the editor of the "Hindusthani Student." Hanwant Sahai arranged with Radha Mohan that this card should be addressed to the latter. It contained information about a journey to Europe and residence there.

The Court adjourned till to-morrow.

IMPERIAL WIRELESS CHAIN.

MARCONI ENGINEERS COMING TO INDIA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 19.

The Marconi wireless engineers arrive at Bombay on July 6th in connection with the establishment of the Indian link for an Imperial wireless chain. They will be met by Captain Evans R.E., of the Indian Telegraph Department.

In connection with this scheme it may be mentioned that a site in the Deccan has been decided upon, and it is understood that the work will now be taken in hand at once.

SUIT AGAINST SECRETARY OF STATE

CARRIAGE BUILDER CLAIMS 1½ LAKHS.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, June 18.

Mr. Evans, a well-known carriage builder and motora garage proprietor of Rawalpindi, has brought a suit against the Secretary of State for malicious prosecution by certain Government servants, claiming one and a half lakhs as damages. The case has been instituted in the District Judge's Court, Rawalpindi.

Mr. Chin, Secretary to the Chinese Plenipotentiary in connection with the Tibet negotiations died in Walker Hospital, Simla, yesterday after an operation for appendicities.

MASONIC INSTALLATION.

BRO. MORRIS MADE MASTER OF LODGE ST. PATRICK.

Lodge St. Patrick entered on its third year last night when Won. Bro. E. E. Morris was installed Master. There was a very large attendance at the installation ceremony, practically every Lodge in the City being represented, and at the Installation Banquet held subsequently, there were 95 present. Amongst those who attended in addition to members of other Lodges were numerous non-masons, and the representative character of the assembly was a testimony to Mr. Morris' popularity in the city.

At the banquet, Mr. Morris presided, and the attendance included Messrs. W. Stephens, the outgoing Master, E. Green, I.C.S., F. Hummel, F. Zurhorst, L. Lamb, F. Maxwell-Holmes, A. S. Wise, E. Gawthornly C Malone, F. Hogan, F. D. Mc'Alpin, P. M. Kanga, F. Saville, H. M. Battlewalla, Dr. Turkad, Dr. D. Frazer, C. H. Stephens, C. Pinckney and W. Wellmann.

After the banquet, the loyal toast was given by the Chairman, and subsequently a

Mr. E. E. Morris.

most enjoyable musical programme was gone through by Bros. J. Gunn, J. G. Ardeseer, Stedman, Pinckney Gautry and Malone The Bengali character sketches by Mr Malone were the most amusing things we have heard for a long time.

The President proposed "The Guests," in a commendably brief speech, and Bro. P. M. Kanga responded on behalf of the Grand Lodge.

The arrangements for the dinner were perfect, the table decorations could not have been improved upon, and the menu-card, which was in the form of a Shamrock, made a pleasing souvenir of an exceeding pleasant evening.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 19.

Brigadier-General Wapshare, Commanding Bangalore Brigade, is granted leave for two months and six days out of India.

Lieutenant Lovell, Royal Garrison Artillery, has been selected to succeed Captain Murray as Adjutant of the Calcutta Port Defence Volunteers in August next.

Brigadier-General R. G. Egerton, Commanding Ferozepore Brigade, is granted leave in India for three months.

Captain Secker, 14th Hussars, is appointed Adjutant of the Royal 1st Devon Yeomanry Territorial Force.

The following officers have been selected for employment with the Egyptian Army:—Lieutenant Bazley-White, Royal West Kent Regiment, Lieutenant Clinton, Kings Royal Rifle Corps, Lieutenant Davies, Worcestershire Regiment, Lieutenant Spence, R.A.M.C., and Lieutenant Brett, R.A.M.C.

Major Gardiner, 53rd Sikh, is appointed General Staff Officer, 2nd grade, Kohat Brigade in succession to Major Peck, 25th Cavalry.

Lieutenants J. R. Roberts, C. C. Phipps and C. J. S. King, R.E., are appointted to the Railway Department.

Lieutenant R. E. Gordan, R.E., is appointed to the Military Railway Companies as extra officer on completion of their period of attachment with Sappers and Miners.

The following R. E. officers are posted to Military Works as shown:—Lieutenants F. G. Drew and K. Crawford, to the Peshawar Division, Lieutenant Hamilton to the Rawalpindi Division, Lieutenant Buchman to the Mhow Division, Lieutenants Fitzmaurice and Mathews to the Meerut Division, Lieutenant Papillon to the Secunderabad Division.

The Secretary of State will shortly be addressed on the question of a commission which is to be appointed to consider the administration of Indian jails.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

EUROPE UNDER ARMS.

CONTINUOUS DEVELOPMENT ON THE CONTINENT.

ENGLAND AND THE ENTENTE.

Home politics have so completely absorbed public interest during the last few months that foreign affairs and foreign arrangements have attracted comparatively little attention, writes the Military correspondent of "The Times."

Seoner, or later, however, if nothing cataclysmic occurs at home, the Prime Minister will announce the decision of the Government concerning the Defence Committee Report upon attack from oversea, and we shall then learn what changes, if any, the Government propose to effect in our defensive arrangements. It would be premature to discuss these changes now, but it may serve as a useful prelude to Mr. Asquith's expected speech to review briefly the developments which have taken place in foreign arangements since our eyes were diverted from these matters by our troubles at home.

GERMAN PREPARATIONS.

We naturally take stock in Germany first because this Power is always forward in armaments, and on the whole sets the pace which other Powers have to live with if they can. There has been no slackening of German preparations for war, but quite the contrary. Now, as always, the aim of Germany is to obtain the largest possible numerical values consistent with quality, and to secure the utmost fighting efficiency at the shortest notice, German Service Estimates give but scant indication of the real cost of Army and Navy, because much of the expenditure is transferred to other votes, and a great deal of the cost devolves upon future generations. But results are the things that count. The *personnel* of the German Navy has been doubled in the last 10 years, and continues to expand Three new German ships of Dreadnought type are to be commissioned this year, and by the autumn Germany will have in full commission a great fleet of battleships and battle cruisers of which only a very few will not belong to the Dreadnought type. Commerce raiding in war has been much discussed in Germany of late, and the retention of the battle cruiser type is probably not unconnected with this discussion. The completion of the "Auslandsflotte" of eight large cruisers of this type is to be expected at an early date, while we must note that the new light cruisers built in Germany have larger fuel capacity than before and consequently greater radius of action. The destroyer and submarine flotillas continue to grow, and the former develop high speeds during their night attacks. The range, speed, and powerful warhead of the latest German torpedo add to the efficiency of torpedo attacks. Considering that the German coasts are well protected, that aeronautics, in all its forms has made great strides in advance, and that the German Navy in commission is not only strong but highly trained, there is nothing to afford British economists any grounds for consolation or for hope. If we have no "Novelle" (Navy Law Amendment Bill) at the moment to occupy our hours of leisure we must attribute the fact more to the recent expansion of the German Army, and to the necessity, financial and other, for concentrating upon one thing at a time, than to any lessening of German naval ambitions.

If we turn to the Germany Army we note that the schemes of 1913, are in course of successful execution. Between July and October last the German military administration had to take steps to receive over 60,000 more men and 21,000 more horses than in 19. and this was no light task. The difficulties were overcome, and the new Law begins to bear fruit. The Army is still short of 3,000 officers, but it is expected that this deficit will be made good in two years. By the spring of 1915, when the second increased annual contingent will be not only incorporated but mobilizable, the German peace establishment will nearly have reached the figure of 870,000 of all ranks, and the Law should have received complete application by the end of the same year. The Reserves will grow annually until they ultimately number 5,400,000 fully trained men. A large increase in the number of Reservists called up for training this year enables the ranks to be well filled at any moment of danger.

Is Germany satisfied? Apparently some German are not. From General Bernhardi's communications to the "Post" we gather that the military party will not be contented until some 38,000 or more able-bodied youths who still escape service are swept into the net. There is also a demand for new formations, for

the extension of the colour service to 30 months, and for the re-armament of the field artillery. As for this last suggestion, it is possible that such a change may be initiated abroad without the fact appearing in Estimates, and indeed that a re-armament may be far advanced before anything is said about it.

FRANCE'S INFERIORITY TO GERMANY.

The political situation in France is too unsettled to enable us to decide whether the Three Years Law is safe or not. It has in any case been loyally applied. It was a great task to incorporate two contingents last autumn, but the work was successfully done. It may still take time for things to settle down, but, broadly speaking, the Army is now mobilizable again, and the immediate risks arising from a delicate situation have been removed. The covering troops on the German frontier are now sufficient to meet any type of *attaque brusquee*, and the peace strength of the French Army as a whole no longer presents that dangerous inferiority to the German figure which formerly caused such serious anxiety. At the same time France is still much inferior to Germany in peace strength and has considerable forces tied up in North Africa. She is also beaten in the battle of Reserves, for the French system will eventually result in 1,200,000 fewer Reserves than the German. France has done all that is humanly possible to maintain her military position in the world, and looks confidently to her allies and friends to support her in preserving the balance of power, not only on land but at sea. She possess no very marked superiority over the Austro-Italian navies in the Mediterranean, and the permanent presence of a strong British Fleet in this sea is one of the necessities of the time.

RUSSIA AND BALANCE OF POWER.

The maintenance of the balance of power between Entente and Triplice on land depends now, and will depend still more in the future, upon the action of Russia. The reply of Russia to the new German Law is not yet completely known in all its aspects and consequences, but it has apparently been forcible. The class due for dismissal in January last was kept with the colours until April 14, and, thanks to this measure compensation was secured for the temporary weakness of France. More important still is the increase of the annual contingent, which will apparently be from 125,000 to 150,000 men stronger than before. In view of the fact that colour service in Russia is from three to four years, according to arms, the total peace establishment will be raised, within that period, by about 450,000 men, making a total peace strength of about 1,700,000 or approximately double that of Germany. It appears also to be the intention to recall for six weeks, and this year the 1907 and 1909 classes will join the colours for the period named. The cost of the Russian Army is approximately equal to that of our Army and Navy combined.

Russian figures have to be discounted to some extent on account of the size of the Russian Empire, the comparative poverty of communications, and certain difficulties which training encounters owing to climate and other causes. But even with all due deductions made, the Russian reply to Germany is next door to a mobilization in time of peace, and it quite accounts for the embittered outburst of the "Cologne Gazette" and for the German pot calling the Russian kettle black. There is talk of the re-establishment of two Army Corps at Vilna and Warsaw, and others may be created as resources become available, but the additional men will apparently be used mainly to increase peace establishment in south-western garrisons in order to enable the troops to take the field with less delay. There are signs that Russia has done with defensive strategy, and the steady growth of her naval power in the Baltic enables her to act with vigour at sea. It is possible that Russia is not building Dreadnoughts for action in the Baltic and the Black Sea alone. The increased number of guns in the Russian Army Corps, the growing efficiency of the Army, and the improvements made or planned in strategic railways are, again, matters which cannot be left out of account.

These things are well calculated to make the Germans anxious. The Russian reply to the German Law, combined with the sacrifices of France and the growth of the British Navy, completely reverses the results which Germany expected from her naval and military laws. Neither in peace strengths, nor in aggregate war strengths, nor in numerical strength at sea, will the Triplice have any advantage over the Entente when existing laws and building programmes have worked themselves out. It is a question on which side quality will rest, for the navies and armies opposed to Germany have longer service than have hers. Had the German Government been wise enough to foresee the action of the Entente Powers in reply to German Laws, would these latter ever have been drafted, and would the German Government have imposed upon their people and upon all people, such great sacrifices? We may be permitted to doubt it. The German people are left worse off in a military sense than they were before, and their ambitions have caused some resentment, of which the echoes have recently reverberated through the Russian Press. We do not mind paying for our own follies, but none of us cares to be taxed on account of the ambitions and miscalculations of a foreign Government.

OTHER POWERS.

The growth of armaments has not been restricted to the leading military States. Austria steadily adds to her effectives on land and is committed to an ambitious and costly naval programme, which is already paralleled, and will probably be surpassed, by that of Italy The Turco-Greek rivalry adds to the number of accountable battleships, in the Eastern Mediterranean, and there has been one more reform of the Turkish Army. The Balkan States are borrowing as much as they can get, and are organizing fresh forces— for example, the 12 divisions of Servia—as fast as their state of exhaustion permits. Spain has plans for an Army of 450,000 men and a field army 215,000 strong. Sweden is developing her defensive preparations. The Netherlands, hankering after Dreadnoughts are also busy with their coast defences and anticipate higher expenditure upon their field army. Finally Belgium is working up to a field army of 178,000 men Look where we will armaments are growing and there is no symptom anywhere of a change of course.

AN OCEAN EMPIRE.

The "communique" published after the recent visit of the King to Paris laid stress upon the duty of the Entente to continue their efforts to maintain peace and the balance of power. The great sacrifices which have been made by France and Russia to maintain this balance cannot leave us unmoved. We cannot reasonably expect to enjoy for long the advantage of association with any great military States—and not the least advantage of such association is the preservation of peace—without making constant efforts to support when necessary, diplomacy by arms. We have los beyond recall oud old-time supremacy at sea against any combination while the failure of our people to home to train themselves to arms ties the Navy to our shores, endangers our Oversea Dominions and fetters the freedom of our strategy.

The Prime Minister will deal in his coming speech with one particular aspect of defence and probably with one only. The time is at hand when we shall have to call India and the Dominions to our councils, to survey the whole field of Imperial strategy, and to establish a defensive system adequate to the needs of an Oceanic Empire.

KING'S BIRTHDAY PARADE AT SIMLA.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 19.

Should the weather conditions be unfavourable for the King's Birthday Parade, at Simla next Monday, and should His Excellency decide to abandon it two guns will be fired between nine and nine-forty-five a.m. at about a minute's interval from the time gun below Simla railway station repeated by two guns from the Saluting Battery below Elysium Hill.

HINDUSTAN BANK.

JUDGMENT ON APPEAL RESERVED.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, June 19.

The appeal filed by Doulat Rai late managing director of the Hindustan Bank and two others against the order of the District Judge, Multan, came on for hearing to-day before Mr. Justice Rattigan. Mr. Petman, Government Advocate, represented the liquidators while Mr. Beechy appeared for the appellants. After a prolonged argument the Court reserved judgment.

RADIUM AND CANCER.

A NEW METHOD OF USING EMANATIONS.

Two facts stand out clearly in the recent report of the work carried out at the Radium Institute. The first is that the effects of radium in inoperable cases of cancer are far in advance of those obtained by any other known method, and the second that, where cases are operable, surgery—possibly combined with the use of radium—remains absolutely the best and safest treatment, says "The Times."

It is exceedingly important that the public should grasp these facts. Failure to have an early case of cancer operated upon is at the present moment a suicidal policy. On the other hand, where the surgeon is unable to advise operation radium treatment should be sought. In such cases there is a chance of improvement (we refrain as yet from the use of the word "cure") which may or may not be permanent.

What in this chance? Broadly speaking it would seem that in cases of cancers of the skin, "epithelwinata," the outlook is very hopeful indeed, but that in tumours of the tongue and mouth it is less hopeful—though the method of burying the radium tube in the tumour has been successful in some cases. Tumours of the womb yield gratifying results, of the breast fair results. Intestinal tumours, though difficult to reach, do well in a relatively small number of cases. Tumours of bone, if taken early, do well. In most cases pain and irritation are relieved.

It must not be forgotten that to be set against these beneficial results are the statements of some observes that radium has actually stirred cancerous growths to activity, and hurt instead of healing. The treatment is very new, and our knowledge of the various rays emanating from the metal is admittedly incomplete and even insignificant. It may well be that further investigation will reveal a higher curative power and develop better methods.

Unhappily the price of the metal is still enormously high, and the difficulty of obtaining it very great. But the Radium Institute has performed good work in placing in the hands of institutions and private medical men supplies of reliable, guranteed emanation applicators and water. It is possible now to secure these guaranteed supplies, and there is reason to believe that institutions would spend their money better buying in this way by attempting to secure minute quantities of the actual radium.

The latest achievement in the way of apparatus construction is the charging of iridium-pointed platinum needles with emanations in capillors glass tubes for insertion into malignant tissue. Emanation applicators like emanation water soon lose their power. Treatments, however, rarely exceed 24 hours. It has been found that the spent tubes contain a certain amount of "residual activity," and hence it is custom to crush and extract this power from them, several tubes of low activity being utilized to make a tube of high activity.

THE JAPANESE WAY.

NATION AGREES TO A SHAM.

The other day the Japanese (says the Tokyo correspondent of "The Times") brought from Numadzu to the capital the body of the Empress Dowager. They brought it with all the semblance of State that attends the progress of the living members of the Imperial family.

Every Japanese knew that her Majesty had died at the Palace at Numadzu; yet, in obedience to an ancient custom which perhaps not half a dozen of the Court officials could explain, it was ordained that she should die only after her arrival in Tokyo.

For forty-eight hours the whole nation lent itself to this curious illusion, and after it was ended not one public protest was made against the sham.

It was harmless in itself, strongly appealing to the imagination of those who love the mystery of the East, a thing curious and compelling. But it is significant of much—of mental subservience to those in the seats of the mighty, of hereditary acquiescence in fictions which would even defy death, of the absence of that fearless adherence to and exposition of truth for its own sake which in the West has led priests and pegans to the scaffold.

An arrangement has been concluded between the Secretary of State and the G. I. P. Railway for the working of the Cawnpore-Banda Railway on terms resembling those for the working of the Agra-Delhi Chord.

LONDON LETTER.

THE GREAT SHIPPING DISASTER.

MUTUAL RECRIMINATIONS.

ORGY OF SENSATION IN THE PRESS.

A POLITICAL LULL.

INDIAN TOPICS.

The Empress of Ireland disaster filled the newspapers in Mail week to the exclusion of all other topics. Mutual recriminations have been freely indulged in by the parties on either side. An orgy of exaggeration and invention characterised the reporting of the disaster in the press.

There was a lull in the political world. Mr. Lloyd George made a speech scoffing at the idea of a dissolution.

Indian topics in the English press were unusually plentiful, notably the India Council Bill and Mrs. Besant's letters to the press.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, June 5.

There is, I imagine little of importance to add to the news sent you by cable of the Empress of Ireland disaster. It has filled the newspapers of the week, to the exclusion almost entirely of other public affairs. But it would not be true to say that the event has made an equal impression on the popular mind as did the sinking of the Titanic. That was an unprecedented calamity, and it was accompanied by circumstances of tragic horror which gave it a place alone. For one particular reason it seemed at first as though the disaster in the St. Lawrence would eclipse the Titanic—that reason being the fact of the crew being British, mainly from Liverpool, while so large a proportion of the passengers belonged to this country. But one thing is quite undeniable. While the newspapers have devoted many columns daily to the story, the public mind,—if one may judge from the general talk,—has been far less disturbed by this terrific death-roll of 1,020 people than it has been by many smaller but nearer calamities of recent years. There is, however, one thing especially to be said. The notion of the unsinkable ship has been blown to the winds, and people now realise that, while science has gone far to make the ocean in general a reasonably safe highway, the modern great liner bears with her the possibility of more appalling devastation than the old navigation ever dreamed of.

THE WAR OF TONGUES.

Some days before this letter is in print the Court of Inquiry, presided over by Lord Mersey, should have got on some way with its task, and your readers with the rest of the world may be in possession of the essential particulars. At present we know nothing, beyond the bare fact that the Canadian Pacific Liner was rammed by the Norwegian collier. For the rest, it is a pitiful confusion of statement and counter-statement, assertion and denial, accusation and rebuttal. Every point that matters at all in Captain Kendall's story is contradicted in the plainest terms by the captain of the Storstad. Everything said by Captain Anderson and his officers conflicts with the narrative as it comes to us from the Canadian ship. Whether the Empress of Ireland was still and the Storstad steaming, or *vice versa*, or whether the engines of both were at work; whether the right of way was with the collier, or the liner; whether, after the ramming, the Storstad obeyed the signal to continue in the breach made by her bow, or drew out; whether the Norwegian officers and crew did their share of the rescue work, or not; whether the officers and crew of the liner behaved splendidly, as the Canadian Pacific people say, or refused to return with the boats to bring back others of the drowning, as the Norwegian say,—these and scores of other questions are so far absolutely indeterminate. The controversy, as was perhaps inevitable, has become a bitter wrangle, and it appears that feeling in Canada and in Norway is running high. It is all, of course, entirely futile. In the hours following such an experience, we must suppose, the survivors are unable to make statements that can be taken as statements of fact. And it is quite certain that at such times newspaper men and others are incapable of eliciting facts or of recording what they hear or discover so that they can be accepted as facts. The English press is gratified by the choice of Lord Mersey, (long known as Mr. Justice Bingham) for the chairmanship of the Court of Inquiry. I am not sure that this view is sound. Lord Mersey is an old man of 73. He presided over the Titanic inquiry in London, after investigations in New York (so mercilessly ridiculed in the English press) had revealed the salient incidents, and Lord Mersey's "masterly touch," says "The Times," reduced to their true level "the odious accusations, premature judgments and grotesque exhibitions of ignorance and prejudice," produced in connection with the Titanic. It may be so; but in the case of the Empress of Ireland one is not sure that Lord Mersey's "judicial qualities and his exceptional experience" would not be more valuable in the service of truth, and the interests of sea-going mankind, if they were employed at a later stage.

A PAINFUL ORGY.

Even more distressing than the wrangle between the two sides, (which illustrates once again the mercilessness of the tradition that the captain should not survive his ship,) is the orgy of sensation, rumour, sentiment and accusation that has been exhibited in the newspapers during the week. It is only too evident that our pressmen have learned nothing from the humiliating lesson of the Titanic. To begin with the public was soothed, as in the earlier tragedy, with false announcements of "all saved," and then, when the facts of the sinking and loss of life are known, comes the cataract of romantic invention,—as though the barest record of what happened in the St. Lawrence fog were not sufficient of itself, without any added fiction of the kind that the public is supposed to want. Protests, happily, have been made in various quarters,—especially against the reckless charges of demoniac struggling and stabbing,—and perhaps these may not be altogether without effect. In any case, I think, the flood of wild and foolish chatter, has been considerably less this week than was the similar flow of two years ago, so perhaps, in spite of appearances, the experience has not been wholly fruitless.

THE POLITICAL LULL.

It may be, even if the public mind had not been turned from the game of the politicians by a profoundly terrible reality, we might still have been allowed the luxury of a short respite from strife and menace. But in view of what has happened the lull became inevitable. If the Ulster Covenanters were planning a great spectacular coup for the Whitsuntide which seemed likely enough, they were forced to hold their hand. And we may take it that the truce will be indefinitely extended,—notwithstanding the careful and constant production of descriptive columns by special correspondents,—articles full of military terms and of fervid tributes to the scientific efficiency, martial ardour, and indomitable spirit of the covenanting army and the Ulster womenfolk. No one, in the meantime, seems to have even the most shadowy notion of what is to happen next. The House of Commons when it gets to work again, must clear up what remains of the Bills going through under the Parliament Act and must pass the Budget. Some would add that, as things are going now, it looks as though it would have, once again, to address itself to the impossible muddle of Women's Suffrage. For the moment the rumours of an early general election appear to have ceased; but they may revive with the parliamentary session. The Liberal Chief Whip, however, has denied them, and Mr. Lloyd George, in a speech a good longway below his usual level of interest and point, has been scoffing at the idea of a dissolution. It was known, as I mentioned last week, that he was totally opposed to the suggestion, and it is believed that he has been withstanding some of his colleagues in the Cabinet. If so, the speech in Wales at the beginning of the week may have been intended by Mr. George as a public commitment to his Cabinet attitude.

THE GOVERNMENT AND MILITANCY.

Since the declaration by the militant women's leaders that the "close time" for royalty is at end, we have had some of the developments that were looked for in consequence of the new tactics. The ring of guards around the palace cannot be forced; organised deputations cannot reach the monarch; but the procedure of the Court provides other means, and these last night were turned to advantage by certain aristocratic supporters of the W. S. P. U. The accounts of what happened in the throne room are hopelessly at variance with one another; but perhaps we may disregard the reporters who say that one or two women who had been presented appealed to the King on behalf of votes for women, and accept the account in "The Times," according to which a lady knelt before the King and Queen and, before she could be removed, begged him to put a stop to the torture of women prisoners. No harm, of course, was done—except, perhaps, to the protester: but this kind of thing as your readers know, is apt to create a vastly greater sensation than any of the usual acts of annoyance or destruction. The week's list of the latter is on the whole the wosrt record up to date, for it includes the demolition of an ancient church, perhaps of two churches. The militants have now added to the burning of churches and houses the attacking of editors,—a proceeding which you might suppose, will tend to make the treatment of the agitation in the newspapers even more hostile, if that were possible, than hitherto. It has been announced more than once that the Government was considering the advisability of attacking the W. S. P. U. through their subscribers, a complete list of whom, it is said, was secured during the police raid upon the Union's headquarters the other day. "The Times" this morning announces that a decision on the point has been come to, and it may be so. But no journalist nowadays is rash enough to announce the fact on the authority of "The Times" alone,—so immediate and injurious has been the effect of the new methods introduced with the reduction to a penny.

THE INDIANS AT VANCOUVER.

A few days ago the Indians resident in British Columbia held a crowded meeting at which it was resolved to prosecute, through the Viceroy of India, an appeal to the Imperial Government and the Government of Canada for the entry of the passengers on the Komagata Maru. Meanwhile as you will have heard, a debate has been held in the Dominion House of Commons which promises ill for the Indian immigrants. Mr. Roche, the Minister of the Interior, said he hoped that, in spite of the courts, the existing law was sufficient to keep out the undesirables: if not, it would be amended. The Prime Minister, Mr. Borden, was a little more definite. He announced that, if necessary the Government would stiffen the Immigration Act so as to prevent the law courts from interfering with the order of the Minister of the Interior. Mr. Borden made the further statement that the order prohibiting the entry of artisans did not discriminate against Hindus in particular. Perhaps not,—against Hindus in particular. But the point, of course, is that in practice the discrimination is against artisans and others, of Indian birth,—not ever against Asiatic as such. The objection cannot be wholly economic for many members of races with an admittedly low standard of living are admitted or even wholly a matter of colour, for the yellow man is admitted. The bar is racial and is intended to exclude citizens of British India. There are apparently two fresh points in the situation this week. One is the appeal of the prisoners on the steamer to the King on the ground that they are without adequate supplies of food and water, coupled with the threat of a systematic hunger strike. The other is Gurdit Singh's declaration that continued refusal on the part of the Vancouver authorities will force him to concentrate upon agitation in India. As for the first it is to be feared that the hunger strike has ceased to have any particular force with British Governments; they seem to be getting used to the method and to be wholly inrifferent, though it is undeniable that several hundreds of Indians could make a much more effectual demonstration of this kind than is possible to a small number of women prisoners. Agitation in India is another matter. Renewed agitation there will unquestionably be if a *modus vivendi* is not speedily agreed upon; and the India Office authorities hear from every prominent Indian who comes to England how deeply significant is the public opinion in regard to the treatment of the King's Indian subjects in the self-governing Dominions. The Canadian Prime Minister has been expressing regret that the question of the right of entry has been put to the test by the Komagata Maru. No doubt it is awkward for his Government. But the test has to come and the more decisive it is the better in the long run for all concerned.

THE INDIA COUNCIL BILL.

Since the introduction of the India Council Bill by Lord Crewe, the members of the National Congress deputation have been active in making known, through the English Press, their view of the measure and the inadequacy of its provisions to satisfy the Indian demand. Their success in getting the Indian case stated has been quite remarkable. Several of the leading Tory as well as Liberal papers have published interviews with one or other of the delegates, and "The Times" has printed a statement of the Congress position from Mr. Jinnah. I cannot learn anything as to the probable course of the Bill. There ought to be a strong concerted movement for its amendment, especially in the clause providing for selection from the panel. But how is such a movement to be organised? In the Lords the second reading will doubtless give occasion for an interesting debate; but there are no independent peers sufficiently liberal to urge amendments along the Indian reform lines. Lord Courtney was almost the only one who might have been available, and Lord Courtney put himself out of action at the Westminster Palace Hotel Conference by his way of referring to the panel. If he had criticised this as an imperfect substitute for the elective principle it would have been encouraging. But he commended it as a reasonable compromise for the Indian Reform party to accept. There is, I fear, small chance of the House of Commons being able to modify the Bill. The Under-Secretary is new to Indian affairs; time is limited; the members capable of handling the subject convincingly are very few; and, above all, the Government may be little disposed to give openings for amending a measure which has passed the Lords in a form approved by both the Cabinet and the permanent officials. The danger of the Bill as a measure of policy is that it does not represent a step in advance of the Morley Act but the reverse. There is at present no legal bar of race in respect of appointments to India Council; but Lord Morley's nominations of 1907 were regarded as revolutionary by the Tory Imperialists, and the Indian members might at any moment be replaced by retired English officials. Lord Crewe's Bill gives a statutory authority to the Indian appointments—which is right and wise. But the principle of the Morley Act is that Indian representatives in Council should be responsible to the electorate. If this is possible, and workable, in India, it will manifestly be so in the case of members of the Secretary of State's Council, elected by Indian members of Council, who are themselves elected representatives of Indian constituencies. The Indian case against the Bill as it stands is unanswerable on grounds of reason and practice. It is stronger still, if possible, on the score of what to statesmen appeals as the higher expediency. The gain in strength to the power and prestige of the Government in India through the admission of the elective principle of the Council of India would be incalculable. In a word, there is everything to be gained and nothing to be lost, even to the bureaucracy of the India Office, by a remodelling of Clause 2 of the Bill in the direction of the resolutions adopted alike by the National Congress and the Moslem League.

MRS. BESANT'S ADVOCACY.

Mrs. Besant, having come out as the champion of Indian political reform, is prosecuting the cause with remarkable energy. She has followed up her letter to "The Times" with one to "The Nation" and another, of similar length and purport to the "Daily News." This last is on the text of "the growing exasperation of the English-educated class against the political and social inferiority of which colour is the mark." The letters have aroused widespread interest, and some of Mrs. Besant's points have been disputed. For example, the Secretary of the Institution of Civil Engineers denies the statement that a higher standard is exacted by the institution from Indian than from English students, while "The Times" charges Mrs. Besant with ignorance of magisterial procedure in India and attacks her interpretation of the emigration question. It is rather curious that Mrs. Besant has not replied to her critics. She is not always perfectly secure on points of detail, but she had the opportunity of a crushing retort, had she chosen to take it, in the letter sent to "The Times" sent by Miss Cornelia Sorabji. This is vulnerable in every paragraph, yet no answer from either Englishman or Indian has appeared. Mrs. Besant we may suppose declines controversy. It may be that she believes entirely in the positive method, in restating her case in as many different places for as many different groups of readers and hearers, as she can reach. There is much to be said for the method. But all the same there must be a multitude of people in India who would rejoice to see Mrs. Besant come out and finish off her antagonists. One thing is quite certain: in her secularist days and in her Fabian days, she would not have left many fragments of them,—either in Printing House Square or in the Bengal Court of Wards.

"PRIVATE H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES".

Photo by Central News.

His Royal Highness is a member of the Oxford University Officers' Training Corps, the annual inspection of whom took place at Headington Hill Park by the Director of Military Training. In the third row of the photograph (on the out side) the Prince is seen marching to the Parade ground.

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DR. J. C. BOSE IN ENGLAND.

Dr. J. C. Bose, C.S.I., who arrived in England on leave a short time ago, has been lecturing at Oxford and Cambridge, as well as in London, on the results of his researches into the plant physiology and the phenomena of Plant Response. On May 29 he delivered the Friday evening discourse at the Royal Institution, Albemarle Street. The theatre was filled with a distinguished audience, and the experiments were followed with intense interest, frequently punctuated by delighted applause. Dr. Bose was still more successful at Cambridge on June 2, when he lectured in the Botanical Theatre to a large gathering which included most of the representative men of the University in botany, physiology, and kindred sciences. The lecture and the experiments were received with remarkable enthusiasm; and at the close both Professor Seward (who was in the chair) and Sir Francis Darwin spoke in memorable terms of Dr. Bose's researches and the completeness of the demonstration provided by his instruments. After lecturing at the Imperial College of Technology, Dr. Bose will visit Vienna and several other Continental universities.

ALLEGED CHEATING BY A FRIEND.

ACCUSED COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, June 19.

The District Magistrate, Rangoon, to-day committed to the Chief Court Sessions for trial Mr. S. C. Clayton, Assistant Engineer, Burma Railways, on two charges of cheating Mr. G. T. Scott, District Traffic Superintendent of Burma Railways, in respect of Rs. 5,000.

On April 26, 1912, the complainant signed as surety a pro-note jointly with the accused in favour of Scott and Co. for Rs. 300 of which the complainant got nothing. The money was taken in order to purchase some furniture. In July the accused wanted to buy a motor-car and asked for further assistance and the complainant executed jointly with the accused another pro-note for Rs. 5,000 of which he again received nothing. Subsequently the complainant repaid the first amount with interest. In his complaint he stated that the accused had not purchased any furniture, nor was the motor-car paid for. Evidence was tendered to show that the accused never intended to buy any furniture and that he had bought from Mr. W. England a Standard car for Rs. 7,500 towards which only Rs. 1,000 was paid by way of exchange of an old car. Mr. England attached the car and sold it for Rs. 4,500 and obtained a decree for the balance.

The accused in his defence said that he had every intention when in China last year of repaying the debt as he had every prospect of a good appointment.

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FATAL FALL OVERBOARD.

A CHIEF OFFICER'S DEATH.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 19.

A message received in Calcutta from Goabori (Assam) on the Brahmaputra reports the loss of Mr. H. Ferguson, Chief Officer of the steamer Ajmere of the River Steam Navigation Company, which occurred at 8-30 p.m. on Tuesday night.

From the report it appears that the deceased fell overboard on the port side of the steamer over the paddle-box. On an alarm being raised the Chief Engineer of the vessel, assisted by the other members of the crew, made every effort to save the officer but owing to darkness the man could not be discovered in the water and it seems that the body disappeared in an instant. The river was afterwards exposed to a searchlight but no trace of the body could be seen. A report of the occurrence was subsequently made to the police at Goalundo.

The deceased who was a young man of about twenty-four was a promising officer. He joined the service of the River Steam Navigation Company in March last in Calcutta.

THE STOLEN DOCUMENTS CASE.

PROCESS ISSUED AGAINST MR. HUGHMAN.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 19.

Process was issued yesterday at the Kyd Street Police Court against Mr. Hughman, of Messrs. Payne Hughman and Company, the charge being that he received and retained certain documents from two employees of Mr. Martine, proprietor of a private detective bureau, knowing them to be stolen. The papers are said to relate to a pending divorce suit.

Mr. Keays, the Magistrate, who tried the case against the employees convicted them of theft.

PENDING COURT MARTIAL.

EAST LANCS PRIVATE CHARGED.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, June 18.

Private Smithson of the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, has been placed under arrest pending trial by Court Martial, for threatening to shoot private Hidris of the Garrison Military Police.

JUDICIAL REFORMS IN INDIA.

SIR SUBRAMANIYA IYER'S SUGGESTIONS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, June 18.

Sir S. Subramaniya Iyer, ex-Justice of the Madras High Court, criticising the article in "The Times" on Judicial reform in India, in "Commonweal" says that reform in India should begin from below.

He suggests the formation of rural Courts with power to try cases of value of less than Rs. 100, presided over by three selected inhabitants of the locality holding office for two or three years, remunerated at some fixed rate for each sitting.

In this Court no stamp duty should be required the decision of the Court being final only on questions of facts. There should be a superintendent of these Courts of the standing of a subordinate judge.

The writer would raise the jurisdiction of munsiffs from Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 5,000. Subordinate Judge should be empowered to give judgment upon questions of fact in final findings in suits valued below Rs. 10,000.

The Bench in such cases should consist of two sub-judges, one junior and another senior. In case of difference of opinion, the District Judge's decision should be final.

In suits of questions of law only, in value below Rs. 10,000, and in suits of greater value, each subordinate judge may try separately. The systematic inspection of subordinate courts by a high court judge is urged to minimise the delay in trials.

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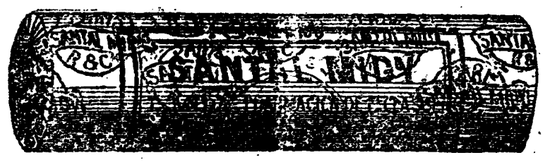

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A MOST DISAPPOINTING MEASURE.

MR. JINNAH ON COUNCIL OF INDIA BILL.

AN ILLUSORY CONCESSION.

"The Times" published on June 4, a statement by Mr. M. A. Jinnah upon the Council of India Bill.

Mr. Jinnah describes the Bill as being most disappointing. There can be no doubt that what appears at the first blush to be some sort of principle of election is to all practical purposes illusory. Large numbers of electors will be creatures of the official class and not representatives of the people.

(By Yesterday's Mail.)

The following is the statement:—

India is perhaps the only member of the British Empire without any real representation, and the only civilized country in the world that has no real system of representative government.

The news of the intention to reform and reorganize the Council of the Secretary of State for India raised great hopes amongst the people of India, and a very moderate and reasonable demand was put forward that one-third of the total number of the Council should be Indian members, to be elected or chosen by ballot by the elected members of the various Legislative Councils in India. This demand was embodied in the resolutions that were passed by two of the most representative and the greatest organizations of public opinion in India—viz., the Indian National Congress and the All-India Moslem League—at their sessions last Christmas. Further, the Indian National Congress, in response to the express desire of Lord Crewe, who was good enough to say that he would welcome any criticism or fresh ideas which might be brought forward on the subject, sent a deputation, which waited on him last month, when I had the honour to place our views before him.

Now that the Bill to amend the laws as to the Council of India has been introduced and gone through its first reading, I cannot but say that the provisions contained therein are most disappointing, and I feel sure that that is how the people of India will receive it. What hope can measures like this inspire in the people of India who are looking forward to bigger and more substantial reforms in time to come when in matters such as the reform of the Council of the Secretary of State for India, which is, after all, more advisory in its character than anything else, the just proposals of the deputation appointed by the Indian National Congress have not been accepted.

SELECTION OR ELECTION.

First of all, there will be only two Indian members, and not one-third of the total number; the minimum number being seven and the maximum 10; so the demand for three Indian members is rejected.

Secondly, the Bill denies the election of the Indian members for all practicable purposes. The Secretary of State for India, under the provisions of the Bill, shall select Indian members from amongst the persons whose names appear on the list of persons domiciled in India, chosen for the purpose by members (other than the official members) of the Legislative Councils. The Governor-General, Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, and the Chief Commissioners, in such manner, subject to such conditions and restrictions, and in such number as may be prescribed by regulations to be made by the Secretary of State for India in Council or by directions issued by the Secretary of State thereunder.

Now, there is no doubt that what appears at the first blush on paper to be some sort of principle of election is for all practical purposes illusory; and the so-called list, or, put it in other words, panel, is to be formed by the choice of non-official members of various councils. This sounds as if the officials will have no voice in the choosing of the list or the forming of the panel, but anyone who knows the actual constitution of the various Legislative Councils will see at once that the non-official members means elected as well as members nominated by the Government in various parts of India (that is, the officials in the country), and there is a large number of such members in various councils who are bound in the very nature of things to follow the behest of the official class, and this class of nominated members will have a very potent voice in the formation of the panel, to say nothing of a certain element of even elected members who will not be able to exercise free and independent judgment for personal reasons. The consequence of this will be that a large number will get on to that list or panel who would be pure creatures of the official class and not the representatives of the people, and this might be worse if the rules, regulations, conditions, and restrictions mentioned in the Bill are not most carefully framed. Therefore, what appears on paper to be a list of men chosen by the people will be so in name only; nay, worse, because at present the Indian members are nominated, whereas under the Bill it will be said that they are the representatives of the people, although the selection of the Secretary of State for India might fall on those of the list who may be pure creatures of the official class.

A READY-MADE ELECTORATE.

If the principle of election is to be accepted, why whittle it away by adopting the most circuitous and clumsy methods? By far the simplest way is to form an electorate which is ready-made, consisting of all the elected members of the various councils referred to in the Bill, and let them elect the Indian representatives by ballot. If there is any fear of any undesirable man being elected, for which I do not think there is the slightest ground, I should be willing, if necessary, to give the Secretary of State for India, who is always an eminent statesman whichever party he belongs to, the power to veto it and direct a fresh election in that particular case; but anything short of this will, I feel sure, not satisfy the people of India.

With regard to the other provisions of the Bill, it is not very clear as to exactly what is intended, because in introducing the Bill Lord Crewe did not make any statement; but as far as my reading of the clauses goes, I think there is no desire to create a portfolio system. If this be so, then the alarm that was caused in India last year owing to the pronouncement of Lord Crewe, which lent colour to that impression, will, no doubt, be dispelled.

However, I think that the other clauses require some further explanation before one can deal with the provisions contained therein, and therefore I do not propose to say anything about them now, but it is most important to see that proper rules and regulations are framed as contemplated by the Bill.

The "Daily News," on June 2, published an "Interview" with Mr. Jinnah, in which similar views were expressed.

MR. S. SINHA'S VIEWS.

Mr. S. Sinha, in an "Interview" with the "Manchester Guardian," expressed satisfaction with the Bill, as a whole. It contained clauses, he explained, which, while not going so far in the direction of reform as the Congress would have liked, marked a real advance. "Most important from the Indian point of view was the fact that statutory force was to be given to Indian membership of the Council. Lord Morley had made room for two Indian members, but their places had not been secured by law. The new Bill provided that at least two members of a Council should be persons 'domiciled in India.' This Indian element is smaller than had been asked for (the National Congress had proposed three ot of nine); and if the Council is to be kept up to the maximum of ten, the proportion of Indians will not be adequate. Again, the Congress had asked for the choice of the Indian members of Council through direct election by the elected members of the Legislative Councils. This is not conceded, but instead the Secretary of State is to choose his Indian advisers from a panel of names drawn up by the elected members of Council in India. The method was practised for many years in the appointment of Indian members to the Viceroy's Council. In that case, Mr. Sinha explained, it had been a step to direct election, and so they trusted it would be here. Their hope was that, failing direct election, the Indian membership might be fixed at one-third."

HEROIC MOTHER.

SWIM FOR HUSBAND AFTER SAVING CHILD.

Thrown out of a punt in the Trent near Newark on June 3, a woman swam to the bank with her little daughter and then went back to save her husband, who could not swim.

The man was Mr. William Nicholls Hudson, of Leeds, aged about fifty, and the family had been staying at Newark with friends. Accompanied by Mrs. Sheppard, Mr. and Mrs. Hudson, with their two little girls aged nine and ten, set out for a walk along a bank of the Trent in the direction of Farndon. Then, wishing to cross the river, they signalled to a young man in a punt on the other side. He crossed the stream and the party got into the craft. Owing, it is supposed, to the weight of the six, the punt sank in midstream and all were thrown into the water.

Mrs. Sheppard and the young man in charge of the punt could swim and reached the shore safely. Mrs. Hudson also could swim. She caught one of her little girls and swam with her to the bank. Then, still fully clothed, she plunged into the deep water again to rescue her husband. As he rose to the surface she caught him and held him up until a boat from a passing barge, which had already rescued Mrs. Hudson's other child, came to her assistance. Mr. Hudson was quickly taken ashore, but artificial respiration was tried in vain.

MEDICINE FOR THE MIND.

BISHOP BOYD-CARPENTER ON HEALTH AND CHARACTER.

Bishop-Boyd-Carpenter gave an address on "Health and Character" at the monthly social party of the Re-Union Society held at Bow House on June 4. Among those present were Lady St. Davids, Lady Clare Annesley, Lady Mary Plunkett, and Lady Henrietta Plunkett.

A successful and enduring nation, Bishop Boyd-Carpenter said, must have health and character. He did not believe that absolute national success was ensured simply by providing healthful conditions for the growth of the population. Some of the greatest men the world had seen were ailing children whose lives were in doubt. But taking the average, unless there was a certain measure of health in the stock of the population the nation could not be great and vigorous. And national character was, by the admission of all historians, as essential an element in national prosperity as health.

There was an interaction between health and character which was often overlooked. The secret of a child's peevishness and bad temper might be a disordered liver, and a good dose of rhubarb was sometimes a cure for metal depression. On the other hand, the condition of mind operated on the body. A very large proportion of the ailments which troubled people's bodies could be dealt with by the promotion of a healthful state of mind. One of the arts of life was not to be conscious of the bodily conditions. Bodies were machines and woe to those who were not masters of their bodies. The interaction of health and character should be remembered in considering social problems. It was no part of religious belief to decry the care of the body, and it was no part of philanthropic enthusiasm to forget character.

The danger of to-day was that people in their philanthropy sometimes forgot character, and in their eagerness of spiritual zeal sometimes forgot that the bodies were the instruments for receiving that education and training which, passing on to the soul and mind, resulted in the perfect harmony and balance of a self-controlled nature.

The Calcutta S.P.C.A. has addressed the Bishops in India requesting that Sunday July 5th (4th after Trinity) may be observed as "Animal Sunday." The Epistle for that day is considered to be appropriate to the consideration of kindness to animals.

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INDIAN NATIONALISM.

MR. MAZHAR-UL-HAGUE'S ADDRESS IN LONDON.

COMING STRUGGLE WITH BUREAUCRACY.

Mr. Mazhar-ul-Hâque delivered an address on "Indian Nationalism" at a meeting of the London Indian Society held at Caxton Hall, Westminstar, on May 30,. Dr. J. N. Mehta presided, says "India."

Mr. Haque, who was received with great enthusiasm, said that he had not intended to indulge in public speaking during his visit to England, but he had felt unable to resist the temptation which the Society had put in his way. He was conscious that he had chosen a difficult subject. The word Nationalism had somehow acquired a sinister meaning in India. The moment an Indian called himself a Nationalist, he was apt to be branded as disloyal by the Anglo-Indian Press of the country. (Shame.) Still, he was speaking that night in a free country, and he proposed to be both blunt and direct in what he had to say. (Cheers.) By Indian Nationalist he meant an Indian who put the welfare of his country before any other consideration, who longed to see his Motherland not only self-respecting but respected by other nations, who, when the time came, would be ready for any sacrifice. He had not been more than a few weeks in England, and he was proud to find his fellow-countrymen here and hoped that when they returned to their Motherland they would lose none of the enthusiasm which now animated them. What was the obstacle in the way of Nationalism in India? He wished to blame no one, but they must blame themselves. The wretched sectarianism which was rampant in India—he did not care whether it was Hindus or Mahomedans who were responsible—had done much to injure the advance of Nationalism. It had been his lot to fight sectarianism all his life, and he would continue the struggle until his last hour. He was there to apportion blame between Hindus and Mahomedans. In his view they were equally at fault. If the history of India for the past fifty years was studied, it would be found that it was principally made up of a political see-saw, in which Hindus and Mahomedans went alternately up and down. In 1857 the Mahomedans were in the bad books of the Government: then came the turn of the Hindus: and, finally, the awakening represented by the Congress movement. It was possible that the Congress had not made such progress as some would wish: and he himself would like it to advance much more. But let them not be ungrateful or forgetful of the fact that when their leaders started the Congress movement, India was otherwise without a voice.

THE MAHOMEDANS AND THE CONGRESS.

India, he felt, underwent the deepest humiliation when the Mahomedans stood aloof from the movement. It was a great mistake on their part. As they knew, he had appeared on the platforms of both the Congress and the Moslem League: and his sole object in belonging to both bodies was to bring them together. He felt it to be the bounden duty of his community to join in the work of uplifting their common Motherland. The Mahomedans were utterly mistaken if they thought that they would always remain the pampered pets of the Government. He was afraid also that his Hindu friends would fall into the same error, if they were not careful. He would speak plainly. During the last two years when the Mahomedans had been down upon their luck, he had come across those who were jubilant over their misfortunes. They must guard against such a falling back upon the old ways. Why had the two communites any quarrel with each other? He knew of no substantial reason to account for it. There was no question in India—no political question, at all events—in which the interests of both communities were not equally involved, or with regard to which they differed. There was too much intemperate language on both sides. He remembered an occasion when a great leader of the Mahomedan community issued a manifesto in which he declared that if special consideration was not shown to Moslem interests, millions of them would turn their backs upon India and emigrate. On the other hand, it was common talk among Hindus that Mahomedans were foreigners in India. Such wild talk was greatly to be deprecated. What Hindus rightly objected to was the separation of the two communities. They must unite. If one took a step forward, the other should take two. As far as he himself was concerned, he would much rather be represented on Council by his friend Mr. Gokhale than by anyone else. Their interests were practically identical.

THE COMING STRUGGLE WITH BUREAUCRACY.

India stood in need of a single organisation which would unite all Indians, of whatever caste and creed, in a common bond. A struggle was certain to come between the bureaucracy and the Indian people. It was, unfortunately, the case that on every burning question there was a marked antagonism between the people and the ruling class. Englishmen could be found who were sympathetic towards Indian aspirations and supported their demands. But, generally speaking, from one end of India to the other Anglo-Indians and Indians were in opposite camps. Every demand was met by an immediate negative. And yet there could be no going back. Some said that it was a mistake to give India national education: but education had to come, whether Western or Eastern, and when once education entered, there could only be one result. Equality of treatment must be insisted upon, and until the ruling class in India modified their attitude—of which he had little hope—the struggle would be bitter, and it was not far off. Let Indians, therefore, prepare themselves for it by creating a solid wall of united public opinion which could not be broken. At present there seemed to be too many leaders. No one could foresee how many years it would take to raise India to the place which she ought to occupy among the nations of the world. But the work would never be accomplished without determination, enthusiasm, and sheer force of character. It required courage in these days of Press Laws to stand up against injustice in India. But that was the spirit in which he hoped those before him would return to their country. He looked forward with confidence to the future which lay in their hands; and he wished them all success. (Cheers.)

An interesting discussion followed.

Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah moved, and Mr. Syed Hosain seconded, a vote of thanks to Mr. Haque for his address. This was warmly accorded, together with a vote of thanks to Mrs. Sarojini Naidu for the hospitality she had shown to the Society. Mrs. Naidu briefly replied.

It is a remarkable comment on the curious indifference of England to her "great Dependency" that, in all the discussions now rife on the question of the Federation of the Empire, India is quietly left on one side writes Mrs. Besant in "The Times." There is no deliberate intention to do injustice; there is merely a vast ignorance. There is a general vague idea that India is a "conquered country," that she "is held by the sword," that she is more or less barbarous, and does not count when Imperial questions are to the front. People read, in articles on Census Reports in the daily Press, remarks on the hill-tribes and other savages who still remain ensconced in some of the recesses of her vast extent, and think, more or less casually, that these are "Indians." Obviously, these need not be considered when matters of self-governing nations are being discussed. Her people are "natives," "coloured," and the words call up pictures of Hottentots and Kaffirs, and others of that ilk. So the British nation blunders along after its wont, and is risking the loss of the noblest opportunity a people have ever had of building a world-Empire so mighty that it could impose peace on the world, and is tending steadily towards a war of "white" and "coloured," in which Asia, indignant at long exploitation and injustice, shall be pitted again Europe and America.

TREATMENT BY COLONIES.

It must not be forgotten that Japan's increasing population is beginning to press against her boundaries, and that Australia, with her sparsely settled lands, her ludicrously small five millions of white—rapidly tending towards yellow—men, and her unguarded thousands of miles of coast, offers a most tempting opportunity for colonisation, armed if necessary; only the Japanese Alliance with England and the floating Union Jack over Australia defend that Asiatic country against invasion. Asiatic countries traditionally look to India as the land whence they have derived much of their civilisation, and already there are whispers in the Far East of what good to the Asiatic world might happen if India should remember that she belongs to the East, not to the West. In the face of all this, with incredible and suicidal recklessness, the Colonies are treating the Indians as an inferior race, and are shutting them out—where they do not take them as indentured, *i.e.*, as slave labour—and Britain remain supine and shows herself unable to protect British subjects, while the United States jauntily remark that as Britain allows them to be shut out of her Colonies, she cannot complain if the American Republic follows suit.

Now India does not desire to shatter her allegiance to the Crown, but she passionately desires the removal of the laws which cramp and fetter her; she demands self-government within the Empire, and she is resolute to win it. She is gradually developing a national self-consciousness, and the late troubles in South Africa live done much to quicken this; in her protest against the cruel injustice with which her children there were treated she left herself as one. Meetings all over India voiced a single protest; all the various classes were welded together by a common emotion; women threw themselves into the stream of public feeling; money poured in at Mr. Gokhale's demand—more than was needed. For the first time a thoroughly national demand was made, and India felt her own strength. She will never forget that by her own action she won a Viceroy's aid and redress for the worst wrongs under which her children laboured. But she will never again tamely submit to exclusion from other countries, while those same countries claim the right to enter freely into India, and to flood India with their products. In Australia, in Canada, the immigration of Indians is now a burning question, and the resolution to fight it out is seen in the 600 Hindus who are invading Vancouver to insist on their right of entry. Foreigners have forced open by violence the doors closed against them by China, and the "open door" became a war-cry. Now Colonists claim to keep their doors shut against British citizens.

A MENACE TO THE EMPIRE.

Will not Great Britain consider what Indians ought to do? If they are to be shut in within the limits of India, and to be denied the ordinary human right to travel freely in other lands, may they not fairly claim at least to have their own land to themselves, and to shut all white men out of it? Is it surprising that a murmur is making itself heard to shut out all Colonials? The resentment which is spreading is not the vocal resentment of the much maligned "educated class;" it is a dumb resentment, spreading among the masses of the peasantry, whose kith and kin it is who are refused an outlet for their industry. It will be ill for the Empire when this peasantry, feeling the ever-growing grievance of their exclusion from the right to win their bread, turn to their natural leaders, their educated fellow-countrymen, and cry to them for help. The Indian masses are neither loyal nor disloyal; they are indifferent to Governments, which, to them, from time immemorial, exist only to plunder them of their hard-won earnings. The only intelligent loyalty to the British Government in India is that of the educated classes; they desire self-government, but self-government within the Empire; England has taught them to love liberty, to admire free institutions, and they look to England to carry out in India all that she elsewhere declares is essential to national and individual self-respect. Their faith in her professions is shaken, but is not yet destroyed; they are still willing to be guided in their building-up of free institutions by the experience of the English, but they demand that the building shall proceed.

THE DEMANDS OF EDUCATED INDIA.

How is the educated class being treated? There is the Press Act, to which their consent was gained by a promise that the High Court would redress any wrong—a promise shown to be illusory. This Act is administered harshly against Hindus and Mahomedans, but is a dead letter when English-edited papers stir up hatred against Indians.

They have long asked for the separation of executive and judicial functions, for the union of the two causes frequent injustice and spreads disbelief in "British justice." A "Collector" (magistrate), tired out with revenue work, listens impatiently to counsel, hurries his decisions, pays no attention to evidence, suddenly fixes a place of trial perhaps twenty miles away at his next camp, increasing the expenses of the litigants, putting lawyers, witnesses, and principals to most serious inconvenience, sometimes making the hearing impossible. Despite all urging, nothing is done, and the people despair of justice.

They ask for representation on the Indian Council, a modest third of the members to be elected by themselves. Will the prayer be granted? They complain that the ever-increasing cost of higher education is becoming prohibitory, and urge that the Education Departments should not, under pretence of efficiency, crush out schools which are at least better than nothing; but the Juggernaut car goes on relentlessly.

THE PUBLIC SERVICES.

They ask that they shall not be barred out by colour only from posts in their own land; that regulations shall not be made which force their sons to qualify in England, and yet shut against them the colleges and other institutions where the qualifications are to be gained. They ask to be treated as political equals, and not as inferiors in all branches of the Service. Government will find difficulty in staffing its Services with any but inferior men if the present *regime* continues, for the better type of younger men will not submit either to rudeness or to benevolent patronage. They feel themselves to be the equals of the white men and see no reason why the white should treat them as inferiors.

They ask that in all the Services young Englishmen, just imported, shall not be put over the head of Indians who are efficiently performing their work. For example, a young man is brought over from England as Professor, and placed over Indian Assistant Professors of far greater knowledge than he can claim. They resent their exclusion from clubs and the social treatment they receive, and they rightly feel that this will continue until political freedom is gained, and all posts in the Services are thrown open to them on the same terms as to Englishmen.

NO "SEDITION," BUT MISREPRESENTATION.

There is nothing in all this which borders on sedition, which deservedly causes suspicion and distrust. Nothing is more dangerous, more disloyal to the Empire, than the flouting of this splendid class of patriotic men, and the constant misrepresentation of their aims and conduct. For the sake of England as much as for the sake of India, their co-operation and advice should be sought and welcomed; for the stability of British rule in India depends on them.

FIRST TRIAL OF SHAMROCK IV.

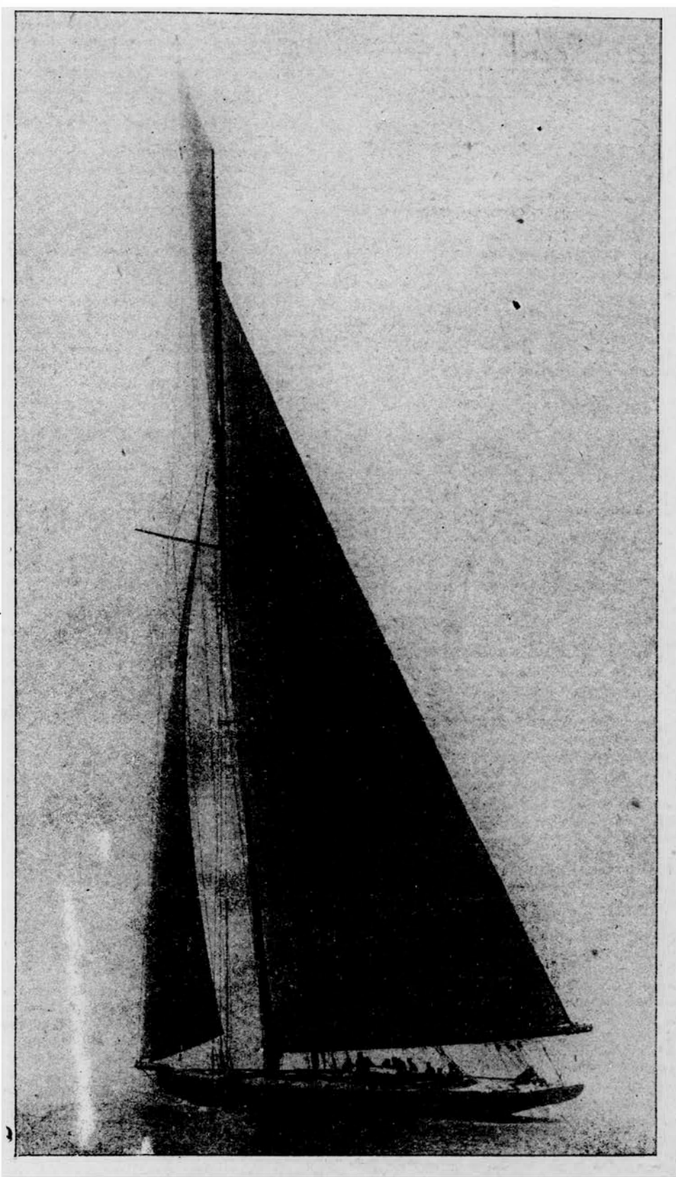

Photo by Central News.

The American Cup Challenger was towed out of Portsmouth Harbour on June 4 and went for a trial. Sir Thomas Lipton, Mr. Nicholson and Mr. Burton were aboard.

ALLEGED FORGERY BY A CLERK.

ACQUITTED ON APPEAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, June 19.

An interesting case was decided yesterday by the Judicial Commissioner of Upper Burma on an appeal from the sentence of three months' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of forgery passed by the District Magistrate of Kyaukse on A. Baroni, a clerk in the office of the District Superintendent of Police.

Briefly the facts are that the accused was in the habit of using a Burman peon (Nga So) of his office as a cook in his house out of office hours. This was with the consent of the District Superintendent of Police. After the first four months of his service he did not draw his pay and sign acquittance roll himself but Baroni did so on the peon's authorisation. When the peon was on leave the same arrangement was continued as regards his substitute (Nga Mye). But on the order of the District Superintendent of Police the first peon's name continued to be on the roll. There was no suggestion that Baroni misappropriated the pay but for some reason he was sent up on three charges of criminal breach of trust, forgery, and cheating and was convicted of forgery.

The Judicial Commissioner in acquitting Baroni of all charges originally brought against him held that there was credible evidence including that of Maung Tun Min, the D.S.P., that Nga So did the work of peon, also that there was nothing to prevent him from doing any private work out of office hours. The ignorance of the D.S.P., of the fact that Nga So had authorised the accused to draw his pay and sign the acquittance roll for him did not make the accused guilty of forgery. There could have been no dishonesty or fraud in the matter because it was admitted that the accused did not misappropriate the pay and the fact that the accused employed Nga So as his cook did not affect the case, because the practice of the accused drawing Nga So's pay and signing for it in no way facilitated the accused's employment of Nga So as his cook and did not at all help to conceal such an employment.

His Lordship therefore held that the accused Baroni committed no criminal offence.

The various Public Departments have recently been circularised by the Government of Bengal, drawing attention to the desirability of supporting prison industries as far as possible. The Inspector-General points out that in many instances articles are bought which could be procured from the jails. It is not sufficient to state, the circular adds, that departments can procure the articles at a cheaper price elsewhere, and in many cases such could be turned out by the Jail Industries, had the particular requirements been stated.

SHAMROCK IV.'S FIRST TRIAL.

SUCCESSFUL SPIN IN A LIGHT BREEZE

(By Yesterday's Mail.)

Shamrock IV. had her first trial in the Solent on June 4, and her performance in a light breeze was very satisfactory. The fitting of the centre-board occupied only a few minutes, and soon after 11 o'clock, with Sir Thomas Lipton on board, she was towed past the cheering crowds out of the harbour to Spithead and had a four hours' sail accompanied by Shamrock III.

The new boat certainly pleased all her critics in her first spin, says the Portsmouth correspondent of "The Times." She carries a small bow wave but it does not seem to impede her and she leaves the water aft remarkably clean; as a matter of fact there is hardly a suggestion of a wave on the quarter. When properly tuned up and a serious trial is attempted, she will probably show to advantage in light to moderate breezes but not as a drifter. She is remarkably lively when there is any brezee and very smart in stays.

During the past few days an enormous amount of work has been accomplished aboard Shamrock IV., and last night it became a certainty that with favourable weather conditions, she would hoist her canvas to-day. Riggers were still busy until about 10.30 this morning, and then her centre-board was shipped. A barge, with derrick rigged up, went alongside the yacht and slung the plate in, the whole operation occupying only a few minutes. In the case of some at least of the American defence yachts, divers were employed for the fitting of the centre-board. The plate is about 18ft. deep and 5ft. in width, rectangular in shape, with the bottom fore corner rounded off. Her rig is pleasing to the eye and looks quite equal to keeping her normous stick up.

SAIL HOISTED.

Sir Thomas Lipton arrived at 11 o'clock and as he boarded the challenger his burgee as Rear-Commodore of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, was run up to the truck. Moorings were cast off soon afterwards and a tug took the challenge and the 23-metre Shamrock in tow out to Spithead. Great interest was manifested in the vessel's first appearance under sail, and crowds of people cheered her as she passed down the harbour. Sail was hoisted when out off the Spit Fort and just about mid-day the tug cast off.

When the challenger's mainsail was hoisted it was noticeable that the throat halyards lead through the mast on two sheaves with the purchase on the fore side of the mast. The hoops, of course, only go as far up as the struts on the mast, and from there to the jaws of the gaff, the luff of the sail is laced round the mast. Her foresail as a sloop, goes out to the end of the short bowsprit, and to the foot of the sail is laced a boom about 35ft. long.

There was a light breeze when she first got under way, but for about an hour those in charge were content to sail her under main and foresail until assured that the gear was all right. Mr. Nicholson himself was slung up aloft to examine the mast head gear. About 1 o'clock the jack-yarder was sent up, and then for the first time she heeled over just sufficiently to show a little of her black underbody. The breeze was still soft, from about west-south-west, and a jib topsail was hoisted.

A SATISFACTORY RUN.

The older boat all the time set corresponding sail to that hoisted by the challenger, and soon after they had this full sail set, a fresh little breeze came off the island shore, but the challenger, notwithstanding her enormous hoist of canvas, seemed quite as stiff as the 23-metre Shamrock. She heeled until here lee rail was about a foot out of water, and then she travelled fast and left the older boat. A few minutes of this was considered satisfactory and then topsails were lowered, the boats were put before the wind and spinnakers were boomed out. The challenger's spinnaker looked remarkably short on the foot compared with that of the older boat. This is, of course, owing to the short base of the fore triangle with which the spinnaker corresponds.

The breeze became soft again and the old boat, right on the challenger's quarter, fairly held her run. Spinnakers were taken off and under mainsails and headsails the two boats reached off free towards Southsea Beach, then bore away in a fresh breeze and made almost a run of it until abreast of Bembridge, whence they came back close hauled. This was a most satisfactory piece of sailing. The 23-metre Shamrock was sailed at her best and the challenger's new canvas was stretching considerably; her mainsail became quite baggy, but for all that the new boat steadily drew away. The spin finished off the Horse Fort after the vessels had been under way rather over four hours and the challenger was towed back into harbour.

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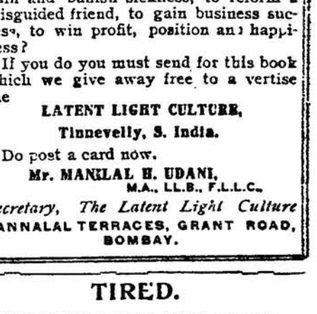

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COMMUNITY OF IDEAS

GERMAN AMBASSADOR ON TEUTONIC CULTURE.

THE IDEALS OF CECIL RHODES

The German Ambassador paid a visit to Oxford on June 3, to receive from the University the degree of D.C.L. *honoris causa*. Prince Lichnowsky was met at the railway station by Dr. Fiedler, Professor of German, and drove to Christ Church, where he was the guest of the Vice-Chancellor, says "The Times."

At 12-30 a special Convocation was held in the Sheldonian Theatre, at which the honorary degree was conferred in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering. The Vice-Chancellor presided, and the Ambassador was presented by the Public Orator, Mr. A. D. Godley, in the usual brief Latin speech, in which he referred to the Prince's interest in English as well as German philosophy, and to his efforts in the cause of international friendship. After the ceremony a luncheon was given by Professor Fiedler in the Hall of Queen's College, and in the evening the Ambassador was the guest at a banquet at the Masonic Buildings.

The banquet which was given by the German Literary Society and the Anglo-German Club represents the assumption of a certain status by the German language and literature among the studies and by German students among the residents of the University.

COMMUNITY OF IDEAS.

Prince Lichnowsky, in replying to the toast of his health, proposed by Professor Fiedler and Dr. Macan, Master of University College, said he believed the honour which had been confered upon him that day was due, above all, to a desire to mark the community of ideas which the University of Oxford had maintained with German thought for centuries past by fostering and furthering German intellectual life. He continued:—

Professor Fiedler in his pregnant speech laid stress upon the fact that the Emperor William is one of you, and that exactly 100 years ago his Majesty's august great-grandfather had the distinction of being made an hon. doctor here in Oxford. The latter stayed here with his two sons, one of whom became King Frederick IV. and the other the Emperor Wilhelm I. Great events have happened during these hundred years. But the goal towards which the British and the German peoples were aiming in those stormy times after years of fighting, and which is still their aim to-day in the unclouded atmosphere of civic progress, has remained the same. Then, as now, our monarchs joined hands to maintain peace and to protect civic industry. Then, as now, both British and German policies were in agreement in the endeavour to secure for their peoples the blessings of undisturbed intellectual and economic development.

UNIVERSITIES AND NATIONAL IDEALS.

In those days Goethe still lived; Schiller had been dead only a few years. The period of intellectual development and literary growth had preceded the period of political progress and the mighty awakening of Germany to the consciousness of her nationality. It has often been debated whether there is any connexion between the literary and political growth of a nation. I think I may say that they are necessarily parallel influences dependent one on the other (a view also shared by Treitschke), and that it is the feeling for the ideal instilled by the universities, by the men of learning and the great poets, which makes a nation capable of aiming at national ideals, of having faith in itself, and carrying out great political aims. That is why political movements which pay homage to the national ideals are so often set in motion and carried out by the enthusiastic youth of the universities.

If they are not to die these ideals must be renewed and revived and remodelled and developed according to modern requirements. This task is undertaken by both the British and the German universities, and it would therefore be idle to discuss which of their respective methods of teaching is to be preferred. I like to think that the one very happily completes the other, and that in this case, too, he only would err who pretends that he alone is the possessor of the genuine ring. The more German science and literature are studied in Britain and British science and literature in Germany, the more will the intellectual possessions and values of both nations become their common property, and both nations be drawn nearer to one another in their inner lives.

Therefore I cannot sufficiently express my pleasure in seeing numbers of my youthful fellow-countymen gathered here this evening whose mission it will be some day to help the German people to an understanding of British feeling and British customs and to spread among us a knowledge of the ideals which give to British culture its distinctive character and which thus govern the soul of the British nation.

THE SHRINE OF BRITISH LEARNING AND SPORT.

I am also especially pleased to know that a large number of German students meet in Oxford every year to worship at the shrine of British learning, not forgetting British sport, which finds so many followers in our midst and which conduces greatly to the moral and physical strengthening of the nation. It may be said that the people who cultivate sports govern the world and will do so more and more. I regret sincerely that I had not the privilege of studying here myself, but I hope to make up for it by letting my sons keep some terms. I need not dwell on the merits of English universities, they are known to us all. They tend to the development of a strong personality and the formation of men of independence and character who are well fitted to be pioneers and to carry west European culture to the furthermost regions of the earth.

It is through British university life that the word "Gentleman" has gained the superlative meaning which enables it to be accepted by all nations as a standard of culture so that one may say that the gentleman has conquered the entire civilized world.

If I am rightly informed Cecil Rhodes held this view when he became a leader of British Imperialism. He also recognized the compatibility of British and German political needs, he recognized that there was a place in the sun for both, and he was further convinced of the near relationship of British and German culture, I may say of their mutual completion. He expressed this idea when he founded the scholarships to which we owe the presence here of many young Germans. Cecil Rhodes, it is true, was above everything an Englishman, but his political and philosophical views were not bound by national prejudices and narrow political limits. Cecil Rhodes was of opinion that the whole of humanity would be best served if the Teutonic peoples were brought nearer together and would join hands for the purpose of spreading their civilization to distant regions.

SHAKESPEARE AND THE STUDY OF GERMAN.

In the presence of so many distinguished representatives of literature and its history I need not explain how deeply-rooted with us in Germany is the admiration we feel for the great names of British poetry I will merely remind you that only a few weeks ago the German Shakespeare Society celebrated its 50th anniversary. In our feelings this greatest of British poets has already almost become a German. Also he has special political attractions for us because of his outspoken patriotism and national public feeling. Besides this he has had it in his favour that England has always been regarded as the land of political liberty and that here were started constitutional rights and the foundation of those civic rights which have spread victoriously through the whole of Europe. I rejoice to find that the advanced study of the German language here is especially helpful to our aims, and besides this evening I have noticed with satisfaction how much our mother tongue is in evidence in this university. The days are past when the Briton learnt no foreign language, and it is no longer a sign of the unadulterated Englishman that he understands no foreign idiom. It is not very long ago that Prince Bismarck was said to have expressed the opinion that he mistrusted every Englishman who mastered foreign languages; he did not look upon him as a genuine Britisher, but as a colourless international type which he mistrusted. My experience has shown me that the present-day genuine Englishman speaks German as well as we speak English, with this difference only—that the English are less venturesome than we are in the region of foreign tongues. Many years ago Prince Bismarck in a letter to General von Gerlach complained that every Berliner felt proud when a real English jockey gave him the oportunity of torturing the Queen's English.

OUTRAGE ON BRITISH SUBJECTS.

STRIPPED AND SEARCHED BY GREEK OFFICIALS.

Particulars are given in "The Times" of the outrageous treatment inflicted upon an Englishman and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. F. Musker, by Greek officials, on the Greco-Bulgarian boundary.

Mr. Musker, who is in the employ of the American Tobacco Company at Xanthi, in Thrace, is obliged by his business to travel frequently in the districts formerly Turkish, but now Greek and Bulgarian. On May 18th he started from Drama to travel towards Xanthi. On reaching the the frontier at Okdjilar, where the Greek officials examine the passports of persons leaving Greece, the officer in charge demanded the passports of Mr. and Mrs. Musker. These were given him. They were issued by the British Consulate-General at Salonika under date of November 3rd and 17th, 1913. The Greek officer then entered the compartment of the train and requested Mrs. Musker to leave it while he searched her husband's person and all the small baggage. All Mr. Musker's letters and papers were confiscated, and he himself was placed in semi-arrest under the guard of two soldiers.

The officer then called a woman from the station and ordered her to take Mrs. Musker into a neighbouring compartment, undress her completely, and search her. As the compartment had no curtains and was in full view of a station filled with soldiers, Mrs. Musker refused to submit to this indignity. She was then taken to the room of the revising officer in a hovel near by, where she was stripped completely even her hairpins being taken. Her clothes were handed through the door of the room to the officer, who was standing outside, and who took some ten minutes to search them for "compromising documents." Mrs. Musker was left without clothing during this time and contracted a severe chill. A hole in the door of the room allowed the officer outside to watch the operatio s. In the meantime the two soldiers held Mr. Musker fast.

The only excuse given for this treatment was that the passports did not bear the visa of the Greek officials at Kavalla. It should be said that Mr. Musker and his wife had passed the frontier at the same spot thrice since November, 1913, without a visa being required. He had also in his possession two cards, one for his wife and one for himself, signed in the name of General Damienos, of the 7th Division of the Greek Army, ordering the officers and men of the 7th Division to allow Mr. and Mrs. Musker to pass the frontier freely. These cards were confiscated by the Greek officer at Okdjilar together with a number of letters.

CABINET'S PLANS.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S SPEECH AT CRICCIETH.

NO EARLY ELECTION.

(By Yesterday's Mail.)

At Criccieth on June 3 Mr. Lloyd George was presented with an address on behalf of the Bristol Radical Operative Association—about a thousand of whose members spent their annual day's holiday on the shores of Cardigan Bay—and the Chancellor made a speech in reply dealing with the Government's policy and programme.

In the course of his speech Mr. Lloyd George said the Liberal party were now approaching the final stages in the great struggle to make the democracy predominant in the government of this country. The Parliament Act was planted in British soil about three years ago, and they were not going to dissolve Parliament until the fruit which had been maturing and ripening on the tree had been gathered in.

Mr. Lloyd George remarked at the outset that the visitors came from a city represented by two of his colleagues. One of them rendered to him very able and loyal assistance with the 1909 Budget, and in the other the Cabinet possessed one of the most brilliant of its members, and one of the most distinguished men who had ever sat in this or any other Cabinet. He was engaged in a great task, and was on the eve of bringing it to fruition—that of carrying through the measure of self-government which Ireland had waited so many generations for. (Cheers.)

As for the Liberal party as a whole, they were now approaching the final stages in the great struggle to make the democracy predominant in the government of the country. The Parliament Act was now maturing, and they were not going as a Government to give up until they had reaped the harvest which had been sown at the command of the people who sent them there. As to the demand that this Parliament should be broken up, the Government would do nothing of the kind—(cheers)—until all the measures the people had sent them there to carry were on the statute book.

The Parliament Act was planted in British soil about three years ago, and they were not going to dissolve Parliament until the fruit which had been maturing and ripening on the tree had been gathered in. (Loud cheers.) He thought they would agree with the doctrine that all sections of the progressive party were equally interested in establishing firmly the Parliament Act as a living law and statute of the realm—not merely the Liberal party, but the Labour party as well.

THE DEMAND FOR A DISSOLUTION.

Think of what would happen if it were to break down. He did not care what Parliament was reconstituted five years hence if the Parliament Act were swept away through any mishap, misunderstanding, misfortune, or mismanagement; and if there was a Labour Parliament five years hence it would be confronted with a powerful, plutocratic Second Chamber, more firmly entrenched than ever in the path of progress and of ameliorating legislation, armed with the most modern, and therefore the most powerful weapon, and the might of the Parliament would be broken in trying to get out of the way of this tremendous, formidable obstacle. That was why it was in the interest of the democracy that the Parliament Act should be firmly rooted in the soil, and that was what the Government intended to do. (Cheers.)

There was a demand that the Government should break up Parliament and run away from the trust the people gave them. What wretched cowards they would be if they did that. Who would ever trust the Liberal leaders again if they did it? The Prime Minister was not made of that kind of stuff. (Cheers.) Why did the Opposition want Parliament to be dissolved? (A Voice: "Because of the Plural Voting Bill.") Ah! he thought they would discover that. Their opponents said, "You have not got the confidence of the country. The by-elections are against you."

Now (said the Chancellor) let us face that. (Cheers.) Have you never seen a Government in your generation that did not lose by-elections? (A Voice: "Never.") You cannot keep up the fervour of a General Election for five years. The result is the Government drop constituencies here and their during their life-time, but what Government has ever committed the folly of disolving Parliament for that reason unless there are indications of an overwhelming uprising of popular opinion against the measures they are prompting? Where is that indication here? (A Voice: "None, none.")

DAY OF DEMOCRACY.

He remembered, he proceeded, that during the last three years of the Tory Parliament of 1900, their opponents could hardly win an election, but still they clung like limpets to the Treasury Bench. (Laughter.) As a reason for this—it was not their avowed but their real reason—they claimed that they had the confidence of the nobility of the land. (Laughter.) "It is true," they said, "the common people were against us, but we had all the dukes, earls, marquises, viscounts, and barons. Is not that enough, whatever public opinion may think? And as for you, how many dukes have you got? (Much laughter.) That was a sort of assumption that Liberalism had not the same claim to equal treatment as Toryism, that Toryism was a cut above it. (Laughter.)

But the people meant to govern this land, and the other side must get accustomed to it (Loud cheers.) The day of democracy had dawned, and the people meant to govern. That was what the Parliament Act meant, and the Government meant to stand by it for that reason. (Cheers.) It might not be a perfect Act, but it contained the germ of the principle that the people had the right to formulate and choose the laws under which they were going to be governed. To that principle they meant to adhere.

HOUSE OF LORDS REFORM.

The Parliament Act would be amended. It would be improved. He hoped to see a better Second Chamber established in the House of Peers, which was an effete institution, and ought to be swept away. (Cheers.)

The Government meant to carry through their bills, because they were in the interest of the whole community, and would promote goodwill and good feeling, in spite of the little temporary trouble in the North-East of Ireland, which he had no doubt at all would settle down; secondly, they were returned to Parliament to carry the bills; and, thirdly, Liberalism had got to demonstrate to the people that once it committed itself to a policy and programme, it meant to carry through every item of it. That was of primary importance, and they would do it.

There are, went on the right hon. gentleman, difficulties and obstacles. What is the great rock in front of us? Let us be perfectly frank. The great rock against us is dissension in our own ranks, and unless we heal that we shall come to grief. If we do not heal it, knowing it, having already suffered a few hard knocks from it, well then, we are not worthy to have in charge such grave interests as are committed to the leaders of the Liberal and Labour party.

Look at the last two years. There are nine seats which have been lost through divisions. Does that mean public opinion is against the Government? No. On the contrary. If you take the whole of the by-elections for the last two years you will find that the majority in favour of the bills we are pressing through Parliament has increased in comparison with the last election, and increased considerably. (Cheers.) It is not that the people are getting tired of the legislation. It is purely that there is a misunderstanding which has got to be repaired and set night.

It will reckon Ipswich amongst those seats, and I will tell you why. Since I have been down here I have received letters, some from working men in Ipswich who are not associated with any particular organisation, and some from men who took a leading part in Liberal work during the election, and they both said, quite independently of each other, that the seat was lost entirely owing to the ill-feeling created through the struggle in North-East Derbyshire. It is well that we should know that. It had nothing to do with Home Rule, absolutely nothing, and nothing to do with the Insurance Act It was due entirely to that unfortunate quarrel which arose over these seats. Now, surely, we ought to be able to put our heads together and make a more sensible adjustment of things than that. (Cheers, and a Voice: "You're the man to do it.") The whole cause of progress is suffering.

With respect to allegations in the Tory Press that the results of recent elections were due to a revulsion of feeling against "advanced legislation," the men who wrote like that, he said, were the shallowest of critics, the most purblind of observers, and it was only necessary to look at the voting to see that if there was any movement in the Liberal party it was not a movement back, it was a movement forward. That was what all these elections proved.

"POLITICAL BATS" AND INSURANCE.

It is not rection, he proceeded. It is impatience to see carried bills which have been discussed by the country for a generation, and thrown back session after session. It is impatience with the Parliamentary machine, which seems inadequate to deal with the grievances which the people are enduring.

Take, for instance, the Insurance Act, out of which the other side had made a great deal at elections. In so far as that was an electoral disadvantage to the Liberals, what was such disadvantage due to? Was it due to the drastic and revolutionary provisions of the measure, if there were any? No, it was due to the conservative and moderate part of the bill—the contributory clauses. It was the conservative provisions that did the mischief, but these political bats (laughter)—who could not see an object in the sunlight, could not see these facts staring them in the face.

Conservatism, he declared, was making no progress amongst the people. On the whole, it was going back. The message of the by-elections to Liberals was not go back, not to stand still, but to press on—(great cheering)—and they meant to take the lesson. They wanted to get rid of bills which had been hampering Parliament for a generation because they had great things to do in the way of improving the wages, the housing, and the health of the people. (Cheers.)

THE UNIONIST "DUNGHILL."

It was said by some that the labourer took no heed of the land programme. Those who said that did not know what was going on in the villages, where there was an awakening such as there had not been since 1883, or even the days of the Corn Laws. Labourers were crowding to meetings; farmers were attending them because they wanted independence and freedom as much as the labourer did.

Whilst the British aristocracy and their friends were crowing jubilantly over mutinies in the Army—(laughter)—rebellions in Ulster, and by elections in England, the very dunghill—(laughter)—on which they were perched was being undermined by the flood. That was what had happened to these people, and they wanted an election before the waters gathered sufficient force to sweep them away.

They won't get it, he exclaimed in conclusion. Our policy is forward all along the whole line, forward to a better, greater life for the millions who live and labour in the gloomy and chilly shadows of the world (Great cheering.)

In the course of moving a vote of thanks to the right hon. gentleman, a speaker from Bristol suggested that the people of that city would like him to visit them. Replying, Mr. Lloyd George said he would probably pay Bristol a visit after the Welsh Disestablishment Bill had been passed.

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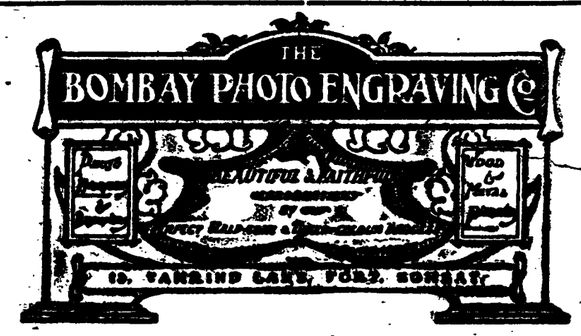

THE GREAT SEA TRAGEDY.

HOW THE LINER SANK.

THRILLING STORIES OF RESCUE.

SURVIVORS' NARRATIVES

APPALLING SCENES.

The Special Correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" at Rimouski gave the following account of the Canadian Pacific liner Empress of Ireland which was rammed and sunk by the Norwegian collier Storstad in the St. Lawrence River in the early hours of the morning of May 29. Some of the survivors gave thrilling accounts of their experiences to press representatives at Montreal.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

The Empress of Ireland, one of the finest steamers of the Canadian Pacific Line, sank this morning after a collision with a collier ten miles off Father Point, in the St. Lawrence River, wired the "Daily Chronicle" correspondent on May 29.

The vessel had 954 passengers and 413 crew on board when she left Quebec yesterday afternoon.

The sinking was so sudden that many were borne down by the great ship, probably without even knowing that there had been a collision. Others, hurrying on deck, were only in time to jump overboard, without means of saving their lives.

The most pathetic feature in the whole disaster is that the ill-fated liner sank only ten miles off shore, practically within sight of the lighthouse people at Father Point, and she lies now in only 16 fathoms of water (96 feet), with her masts appearing above the surface of the river.

IN A FOG.

The disaster occurred at 2-30 this morning in a fog, which was getting lighter every minute, but still hung over the surface of the river in such a dimming cloud that only a very short distance could be seen.

The Empress of Ireland had left Quebec on Thursday afternoon, and a fog, which came on during the night, caused the liner to come down the river with the greatest possible caution.

Her commander, Captain H. G. Kendall, was constantly on deck, as the vessel threaded her way through the numerous islands studding the river from Quebec to Father Point.

Just above Rimouski the vessel encountered a thicker bank of fog, which seemed to clutch the river—which is 30 miles wide at this point—from shore to shore.

Up the river was coming, bound from Sydney, Nova Scotia, to Montreal, the Norwegian steamer Storstad, heavily laden with coal.

Without a second's warning the collier, with its immense weight, struck the Empress of Ireland amidships, and rammed her nose clean through her steel side, making an enormous hole.

The liner heeled way over to port, exposing a gaping wound in her side, and when she listed heavily back again, with the water pouring into her, the bow of the Storstad ripped open the next compartment, rendering the liner perfectly helpless, and dooming her to almost instant sinking.

THE "S O S" CALL.

Captain Kendall immediately sent out the "S O S" signal by wireless, and this was repeated frantically many times, indeed until the vessel sank. It was only ten minutes, however, after the collision that the great vessel, with the water pouring into her, went down.

There was no panic among the sailors, although a few of the passengers who rushed on deck were greatly frightened and excited. The crew attempted to man the lifeboats, but so great was the list on the ship, which was rapidly sinking, that neither the davits to starboard nor port could be worked. Some of the boats were cut loose, and rafts and movable furniture and deck chairs were swept overboard, and it is quite possible that other survivors will be rescued in this manner, though as the day wears on and no more are brought ashore hope is lessening.

Many of the passengers on the side struck by the Storstad must have been killed in their berths, as the side for many feet was entirely jammed in, giving no chance whatever of escape to those sleeping amidships.

The hour of the disaster, when nearly all on board were in their berths asleep, militates also against the saving of many. As it was, the terrified passengers rushed on deck clad in their night-clothes, seeking means of escape.

The "S. O. S." which was sent out by the senior wireless operator, Mr. Ronald Ferguson, was picked up by half a dozen stations in the vicinity, and immediately replied to.

The operator at Father Point at once sent out a wireless to the Canadian Government steamers Eureka and the Lady Evelyn, which were in the vicinity with steam up.

The Eureka crowded on steam all she dared in the light fog, and reached the scene of the sinking 45 minutes after the liner had gone down. The Lady Evelyn arrived 20 minutes later.

The scene which greeted the rescuers was appalling. The only sign of the Empress of Ireland was the tops of her two masts sticking out of the water, while the whole surface of the river in the vicinity was strewn with wreckage of all sorts.

Each piece of wreckage was bearing more than its proper proportion of men, women and children, who were clinging to the smallest fragments and being helped by others.

ON UPTURNED BOATS.

On the bottoms of two overturned boats were dozens of survivors, while clinging to the hands of those in safer positions were many others who were in the water. Deck chairs, spare spars and wreckage of all sorts gave support to many others.

The Lady Evelyn and the Eureka at once lowered boats, and began picking up the wrecked people in all directions. A little removed from them was the Storstad, which had caused this disaster, and she was engaged in the same errand of mercy.

The boats scoured the vicinity for hours, seeking to pick up isolated survivors after those who were grouped together had been taken on board.

Steamers the whole morning have been searching the scene of the disaster and the shores near by, in the hope of coming across others who had floated to a greater distance.

Rimouski is a quaint little French-Canadian village, where the mails are taken ashore from inward bound liners and placed aboard the outward bound. It has only one telegraph line, and it is most difficult to get messages away, as numerous correspondents are using these slender facilities.

This place, which is almost opposite the spot of the disaster, is where Captain Kendall, then commanding the Montrose, turned the murderer Crippen over to the officers who came to arrest him. Here, by a singular coincidence, Captain Kendall, after floating on some wreckage for nearly an hour after his ship went down, was brought ashore by the Lady Evelyn.

Mr. and Mrs. Laurence Irving had intended sailing on the Teutonic with the rest of their theatrical company, but they changed their plans and sailed on the Empress of Ireland.

Mr. Z. E. Williams, the agent here of the Marine Department, told me:—"When daylight broke I saw on the grey horizon, with the aid of a telescope, the collier, two Government steamers, and nine lifeboats searching for survivors among the wreckage.

"They all arrived at the same spot shortly after the Eureka got there, and after an hour or so the Eureka came in with 32 survivors and a number of dead bodies. The Lady Evelyn followed, with Captain Kendall and many more survivors and bodies of the dead.

"The Storstad apparently was not damaged very seriously, for she reached the wharf here at Rimouski under her own steam, and after delivering her load of the living and dead from the Empress of Ireland she put out and proceeded to Quebec."

At 2 o'clock this afternoon 350 survivors in all had been brought ashore, but of those I regret to say, 22 have died since, some from injuries received at the time of the collision and others from their immersion in the water.

Mr. Williams told me later that Captain Kendall had brought the Empress to a standstill shortly after entering the thick fogbank, and that he distinctly heard the Storstad's whistle as she approached.

COLLIER'S DECKS AWASH.

The captain sounded the Empress's whistle but before either could sheer off the collier had crashed heavily into the liner. The captain says that the collier was so loaded down that her deck was almost awash, and she suddenly emerged from the fog and rammed the great vessel.

Mr. Lampson, the chief engineer of the Empress, declares that the Storstad struck the Empress below the water-line, crashing in her plates and giving her a death-blow. He says that the water poured into the engine-room and literally flooded them out submerging the fires and the engines.

As far as I can learn, there are fewer passengers among the first and second-classes that have been saved than among the third. The great majority of the survivors are from the steerage, as they had a better chance of escape.

The passengers in the after part of the ship were trapped in their cabins, and as the saloons were penetrated first by the water, it was far more difficult for the cabin passengers to get out.

COLLIER'S FINE RESCUE WORK.

Everybody agreed that the Storstad did everything she could to help after the disaster, and, despite her own injuries, lowered boats and assisted in the picking up of survivors. She was, indeed, at the work some time before the Lady Evelyn and Eureka arrived on the scene, and she had by far the largest number of survivors on her grimy decks when she was relieved of many of them by the two Government vessels.

Mr. Fergusson, the senior wireless operator on the Empress of Ireland, who was brought ashore here by the Eureka, says: "The Empress of Ireland sank in less than 15 minutes amid the most intense confusion. Her decks were so canted that it was impossible to launch half the lifeboats."

SURVIVORS NEARLY NAKED.

The Government official in charge of Father Point said to me: "The Eureka reached the wharf at 3 o'clock this morning from the wreck with 32 survivors, several of whom were injured. Many had been hurt by crashing woodwork in the cabins, from which they escaped with difficulty.

"The Eureka also brought a number of bodies of the drowned, and in nearly every case both the survivors and the dead bodies were nearly naked.

"The temperature at this time was only three degrees above freezing point, and a white frost was observable everywhere ashore. The Lady Evelyn, the mail tender, soon brought in others in the same condition.

"Both the Marconi operators, who were saved, did all that was humanly possible, and their signalling was undoubtedly responsible for the saving of many lives."

DR. GRANT'S ACCOUNT OF THE WRECK

STANDING ON THE SIDE OF THE SHIP.

Dr. J. F. Grant, a 1913 graduate of McGill University, Montreal, told Press representatives a straightforward story of the disaster.

"We left Quebec," he said, "on May 29 at 4-30 p.m., and nothing particular happened during the evening. In the early morning fog came down upon us and we proceeded slowly. At 1-30 a.m. we dropped the pilot at Father Point, and at 1-52 the collier Storstad rammed the Empress of Ireland. The collier's lights had been sighted by the watch, who reported to Captain Kendall, who was on the bridge. The captain signalled with three blasts of the whistle, 'I am continuing my course.' The collier answered, but what the reply was I have not learned. Then Captain Kendall sounded his whistle twice, saying 'I am stopping.' The lights of the collier could be seen approaching. The captain of the Empress of Ireland signalled to the engine-room to reverse engines and to steam full-speed astern, but the big liner could not avoid the small ship. She was rammed amidships in the engine-room on the starboard side. The plates were ripped open to an enormous length. Then the collier backed off about a mile. In a few moments the Empress of Ireland began to list to one side. She made an attempt to right herself, then canted over still further to starboard as the water forced its way in through the gap in her side. She lurched still further and was doomed.

ATTEMPT TO LOWER BOATS.

"An attempt was made to lower the boats on the starboard side, the first one was thrown clear, but the sailors in it were thrown out and the boat was overturned. Then some of the port boats were flung across the deck by the list of the vessel. Several people were killed in this way crushed to death against the rail. I believe the chief officer, Mr. Steede, lost his life when these boats catapulted their way through the crowd. There was no disorder among the mass of people gathered on the deck. The captain and other officers remained on the bridge until the vessel sank.

"It was just 17 minutes from the time she was rammed until she sank below the surface. Only a few, comparatively speaking, were able to obtain lifebelts, and practically all were forced out in their night attire into the icy water. Several hundred clung to the ship until she sank. They held on to the rail until the vessel canted over so far that it was necessary to climb over the rail and to stand on the plates of the liner's side. Then as she heeled over further they slid down into the water as though walking down a sandy beach into the water to bathe.

"There were then several hundred souls swimming about in the water screaming for help and shrieking as they felt themselves being carried under and uttering strange, weird moans of terror.

"The lifeboats of the Storstad were launched and came rapidly to the rescue. Not one went back that was not well loaded. About five of the Empress of Ireland's boats got away.

CAUGHT IN THEIR BUNKS.

"The catastrophe was so sudden that scores never left their bunks. They were caught there like rats in a trap. The passengers, too, had been on the ship only a day, and were not yet familiar with their surroundings, so that in the confusion and semi-panic many could not find their way to the decks and only a few knew how to reach the boat deck. This was largely responsible for the terrible toll of death.

"The survivors were taken on board the Storstad and the Lady Evelyn, which was summoned by wireless. There everything possible was done for them. In at least five cases, however, the shock and exposure had been too severe. Four women perished after they had reached the Storstad. In each case I was called, but the unfortunates died before anything could be done for them. Their last spark of energy had been exhausted. One other woman died as she was being taken ashore.

HAULED THROUGH A PORT-HOLE.

"I learned what had happened from others. I know nothing of what was happening until I was rolled out of my berth by the listing of the boat. At once I knew there was something wrong. I tried to turn on the lights, but the power was off. The dynamos had been stopped by the inrush of water a few moments after the collision. I could not find the door. I could hear screams of terror and the sound of rushing water. I did not know what was wrong. Finally, I managed to get out of my state-room, but was unable to walk up the alley-way because of the list of the boats. I tried to crawl, but could not. I scrambled along the wall and grasped a port-hole. I got my head out, and what was my astonishment to find the side of the vessel crowded with people, standing there as though it were the deck. I called; someone reached down as I was trying to get my shoulders through the opening. This man pulled me out, and I, too, stood there with them for a moment.

"There were fully 100 people around me. There was no time to ask questions. I had no time to think. The ship was pulled from under us and we were all struggling in the water. Then the fog, which had hitherto been all around us, suddenly rolled up like a curtain, as though it had accomplished its purpose. Low in the water I could see about a mile away the lights of the steamer that I afterwards learned had struck us. I swam to it and was picked up by a lifeboat which had just been launched. In it I returned to the spot where the ship had gone down and helped to pick up those who were struggling in the water."

DRAWN DOWN IN THE SWIRL.

FATHOMS UNDER WATER.

The sensation of sinking with the suction of the great liner as she went down, of being pulled down for fathoms under water, and of being shot up to the surface again to catch the keel of an upturned skiff was the experience of "Staff Captain" McIntyre, of the Salvation Army, from Toronto. The story he told was as follows:—

"There was unspeakable confusion on the listing decks of the steamer. With every lurch of the vessel we had to take a step higher and higher to the upper side. Finally I gained the rail and stuck to it. I could swim, but I knew the mad folly of jumping into the swirling cataract at the side of a ship. She was sinking inch by inch, faster and faster. There was a moment when we hung on the surface, then an endless dreadful force of motion that dragged us down through the water. How deep I went I do not know, of course. I went down yards and yards and yards. Then I came up again. I had clutched tight at my senses and strove not to lose my head.

"The moment my head emerged I saw a dark object on the water. I struck out for this, and was soon grasping the keel of an overturned ship's boat. I clambered aboard not much the worse and not very excited. Three or four more men also managed to get on the rocking back of the boat. We then got to another, which we righted, and got into it. The canvas covering had not been taken from this boat, and a member of the crew who was with us ripped this open and enabled us to board it.

"The oars were intact. Within a few minutes, therefore, we were at work rescuing people, who eddied about us in circles. One man grasped the end of my oar. He slipped. Again I reached his hand with the end of the oar. Then he sank out of sight. A woman—a foreigner—had better fortune. As she clutched for the third time she did not slip off. We managed to get her aboard. I do not know her name. She was a steerage passenger and very grateful."

A GRAZING SOUND.

"Ensign" Pugmire told the following tale to anxious inquiriers who asked for the last tidings of their beloved Commissioner Rees:—

"There was no shock at the time of the collision. I heard a grazing sound as if we were touching an iceberg. As the sound continued, I went up on deck, curious to see what was wrong. I never got back to my cabin. The lifebelts were all there and there were none on deck that I could see. The ship was already listing over dangerously. It was all the work of a moment. When I looked over my shoulder as I grabbed the rail I could see the gangways jammed with people. Of shouting there was none at all. Every one was orderly and quiet. No one had time to realize what was going on.

"We could not launch the boats because we could hardly stand up, so heavy did the list become. We had to go over the side, and of the swimmers who like myself took to the water, 11 are here.

"I saw Commissioner Rees when he ran back to get his wife. 'Major' Morris tried hard to save him. He carried him on his shoulders as long as he could. Morris was a hero. There was an explosion just as the ship went down. That must have killed hundreds outright. The shock blew Morris right overboard and his arm was badly scalded by the explosion of steam.

"We saw the ship heeling over when we were in the water. There was no outcry until she disappeared. The swimmers then shouted to attract the lifeboat, which was already coming. My comrades died like Salvationists.

WALKING INTO THE SEA.

"It was just like walking down the beach into the sea. As the boat went over we climbed over the taffrail and slid down the stanchions on to the plates and walked into the sea."

MR. DUNCAN'S EXPERIENCES.

SURVIVORS GO MAD.

Mr. J. Fergus Duncan, a solicitor, of London, England, who has been in Canada on business, told of how the first boat launched upset, and those who had crowded into it were plunged headlong into the water. Mr. Duncan related his experiences of the wreck as follows:—

"My berth was on the starboard side. I heard the whistles and foghorns as well as the reversing of the engines, and then the crash. I went out on the deck, which was empty, and, looking over the side, I saw the colliding vessel moving away. A boat was launched from the bridge, but one of the davits worked more quickly than the other, and the living cargo was shot clear into the water. I hurried back to my cabin, and as the ship took a bigger list I did not wait any longer, but went out again. The ship began to go over more, and the passengers were asking what was the matter as they were donning the lifebelts. As the ship tilted heavily I could not stand up on the deck any longer, and had to climb up on to the railing.

"It was awful to see these poor women, who had not the strength to keep their hold on the railing, and they were hurled back against the cabin. What became of them God alone knows. As the ship prepared for the final plunge I slid down the plates into the sea. As I reached the water the steam came bursting out of the side of the ship, causing a great commotion, and when the last plunge came I was sucked under, and on coming to the surface I saw no boat around, so I struck out for the other ship. One of the Empress's lifeboats came by, so I clung to the ropes and eventually got into the small vessel exhausted and nearly frozen. We were taken on board the Storstad and placed in the engine-room.

"Some of the survivors were raving mad from the shock and hardships, and the terrible scenes which I witnessed beggar description. Dr. Grant, however, was as cool as a cucumber, and by the attention he gave to the survivors he certainly saved many lives. There were no officers there, and he simply stood out and controlled the position. When we were taken off the collier by the Lady Evelyn the sun was shining brightly, for which we were all very thankful. Mr. Webber, of the Canadan Pacific Railway, did wonders for the survivors, who swarmed about him clamouring for clothes. Practically all the passengers lost everything. The women were extremely brave, and the men showed much courage in helping them. One of the Marconi men of the Empress of Ireland was on board one of the boats, and did good work in helping the rescue."

MEASURING HEART-BEATS.

NEW UNDERGROUND APPARATUS AT THE LONDON HOSPITAL.

Mr. W. T. Paulin presided on June 3, at the quarterly Court of the governors of the London Hospital.

The House Committee, in their report, stated that with regard to tuberculosis no definite arrangement had yet been made. The hospital found its work the more difficult because to the multitude of authorities who must be applied to—the County Council, the London Insurance Committee, the borough councils, and now the Metropolitan Asylums Board. Plans for the new wards for the treatment of syphilis have been submitted to the Grocers' Company, the donors of the wards, and the work of building is expected to begin shortly.

Dealing with the heart department, the report stated that certain alterations and extensions are required. The department had to be placed underground, as the slightest vibration would affect the extremely delicate instruments used in recording heart-beats. By certain of these instruments various forms of heart disease had been diagnosed long before they could have been heard by the stethoscope. When the heart beats it has been found that it gives off minute electric currents, and by proper arrangements these currents are made to cause a fine hair of glass, coated with silver, to vibrate. These vibrations are made to take place in front of the lens of a powerful arc lamp and to throw a shadow on to a sensitized film. When this film is developed a tracing is obtained caused by the shadow of the hair, and from this shadow valuable inferences can be drawn. The apparatus is connected by wires to some of the beds in the hospital.

For the X-ray department the committee have sanctioned the purchase of apparatus which will cost £300 or £400, and which will give what are known as massive filtered doses of X-rays. Already some remarkable results have been obtained in treating by these special rays cases of cancer which were quite incurable.

As a result of his experiments in Mysore, conducted with the object of raising the silk industry in that State, Signor Mari, the Italian silk expert, says that despite all the difficulties he had to face, the value of the Italian system was vindicated in the successful results obtained, not only with the Italian breed, unaccustomed as they are to such trying temperatures as those experienced in this country, but also with the indigenous Mysore variety. Signor Mari adds that he is quite sure that the interests and efforts of the State Government will, in a short time, be crowned with success with a real benefit to the agriculturist and the Government.

THE STORSTAD.

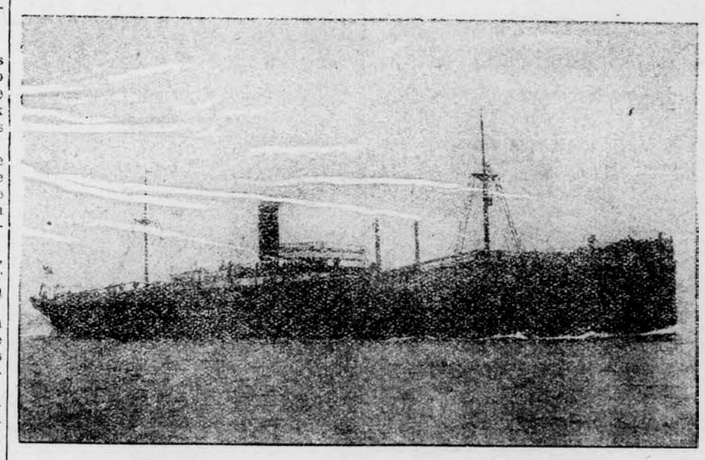

Photo by Topical Press.

The Norwegian collier which rammed and sank the Empress of Ireland.

CAPTAIN H. G. KENDALL.

Reproduced from "The Sphere."

Who was in command of the Empress of Ireland. He went down with the ship but was picked up.

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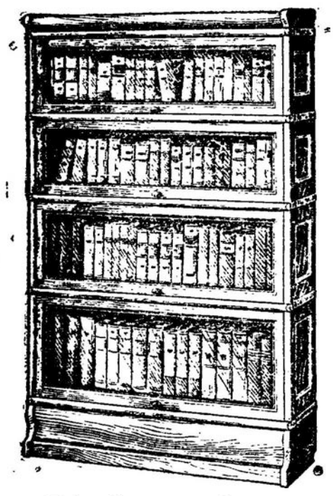

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SIGHT AND SOUND,

READING TYPE BY EAR.

The last of the meetings of the Royal Society before the Whitsun recess was held on May 28 at Burlington House, the papers dealing with physical subjects, says the "Morning Post." Dr. E. E. Fournier d'Albe, in a communication entitled "A Type reading Optophone," described the latest development of his instrument, known as the optophone, by which it is claimed that it is possible to enable the blind to read ordinary newspaper type, it being necessary for them to learn a sound alphabet that is about as difficult to master as the Morse code. Dr. Fournier d'Albe reminded the Fellows that two years before he had shown how it was possible, by taking advantage of the variations produced in the electrical properties of selenium under the influence of light, to enable a totally blind person to appreciate differences in illumination, differences of light become sensible as differences of sound heard in a telephone. The new form of the apparatus consisted essentially of a rapidly rotating disc, perforated like a siren disc, with several concentric circles of holes. A Nernst lamp was placed behind the disc with its filament stretched radially across the circles. The light, shining through the holes, gave regularly recurring flashes, which, when of suitable frequency, could be detected by means of selenium and a telephone. An image of this line of intermittently luminous dots was thrown upon the type to be read, and the light diffusely reflected from the type was received on a selenium bridge. As each dot had a characteristic note, the sound heard in the telephone varied with each variation in the reflecting power of the surface under examination. As the letterpress was moved on in the direction of the line of type, the sound changed rapidly with every change in the shape of the letters, and with some practice the type could be "read" by ear. By means of an ordinary high-resistance telephone receiver type a fifth of an inch high could be read; the effect became rapidly fainter as the type diminished in size, but ordinary newspaper type was readable with the help of a highly sensitive Brown telephone relay.

A CONSIDERABLE ADVANCE.

Dr. Fournier d'Albe's new form of instrument constitutes a very considerable advance on that which he showed last year in Birmingham at the British Association. It was then necessary for the type to be about two inches high and to be printed in a transparent medium on a dark ground. In further explanation of the method, it may be stated that it is possible for musical notes to be produced in the telephone by variations in the electrical current passed through the instrument, the varying resistances of the selenium giving rise to variations in the electric currents produced. Roughly, Dr. Fournier d'Albe said, the sounds heard in the telephone embraced an octave, and the recognition of them depended on the ability of the user of the instrument to recognise which of the notes which might be heard was omitted, the difficulty of learning the alphabet being comparable with the difficulty of learning the Morse code.

The first paper read at the session was by Professor W. Watson, F.R.S., on "Anomalous Trichromatic Colour Vision." He explained that the persons known as "anomalous trichromates" fell into two distinct classes, the recognition of which was of considerable importance from the point of view of those studying the heredity of colour vision. In the one class there was a want of definiteness in the power of making certain colour matches, any part of a band in the spectrum appearing to correspond with a certain definite colour. There was, however, another class, in which there was absolute definiteness in the recognition of the spectrum throughout, but when there was apparently a shifting in sensation to the right or left of the normal.

REMARKABLE NEW COMPOUND.

In a paper entitled "Formaldehyde Perhydrol," Dr. H. J. H. Fenton, F.R.S., described the properites of a remarkable new compound. Chemists have long regarded the fundamental substances known as Formaldehyde and Hydrogen Peroxide as incompatibles; that is, as substances which could not exist in presence of each other, the former being a substance very ready to take oxygen from any available source, and the latter being very ready to give up oxygen with the formation of water. Dr. Fenton described how on mixing ordinary formalin with hydrogen peroxide in the cold a white crystalline substance was obtained that showed remarkeable properties and apparently consisted of two molecules of formaldehyde and one of hydrogen peroxide. If the substance was mixed with platinum black it burst into flame; the same occurred when it was mixed with reduced iron. If treated with alkalis it gave off hydrogen; under the influence of light the crystals became opaque and burst apart explosively. When it was dissolved it remained unchanged for forty-eight hours, but on adding platinum black to the solution the hydrogen peroxide could be destroyed by catalysis and the formaldehyde was left, the number of molecules present remaining unchanged. He believed that the substance had been prepared some thirty years before without its true composition being recognised, and he thought that it would have several valuable applications.

Mr. E. E. Walker read a joint paper by himself and Professor H. E. Armstrong, F.R.S., on "The Disturbance of the Equilibrium in Solutions by 'Strong' and 'Weak' Interfering Agents," in which he was able to show the influence of such atoms as those of oxygen and carbon on the optical behaviour of solutions, and also in the case of nitrogen compounds of the way in which the mode of combination of the nitrogen produced an optical effect.

In the absence of Mr. P. G. Nutting, Professor Schuster, F.R.S., drew attention to a paper contributed by him on "The Axial Chromatic Aberration of the Human Eye."

COLOUR AS INFLUENCING MAGNETIC EFFECTS.

The last paper was by Professor N. E. Armstrong and Mr. E. H. Rodd on "Morphological Studies in the Benzene Series, Part VII." The research, Professor Armstrong explained was undertaken with a view of determining whether it might not be possible to elucidate the structure of certain benzene salts by studying their behaviour when suspended in a magnetic field. It had been found that the magnetic behaviour of corresponding salts depended upon the nature of the metal with which they were combined, the salts of iron and cobalt being very much more sensitive than those of other metals. Crystals of cobalt salts behaved very differently from those of iron. In the case of iron in the ferrous state the crystal, suspended by silk fibre, set itself along the lines of force, while the cobalt crystal set itself at right angles to the lines. Nickel and copper salts were less sensitive, and those of zinc, magnesium and manganese were still less sensitive. Of the conclusions drawn the more generally interesting were that the more highly-coloured salts were apparently more active in a magnetic field than those less highly coloured, while the magnetic behaviour of the crystals made it possible to determine the position in which they should be placed for purposes of examination.

WOMAN'S HONOUR.

THE SELF-SATISFIED PREJUDICES OF MAN.

A commercial man was protesting the other day that there is no sense of honour in women, says a writer in "The Times." His house, his career, his fortune were built up on his commercial relations with the spending half of the community, and his view after 30 years of success was the extremely cynical one that you could not trust them farther than you could see them. "It is not only one another's umbrellas and purses," he said sadly, "but take the millinery department. We think nothing of finding an old hat or two when we clear up at night. Then we know that a lady has walked in, seen a hat that caught her fancy, tried it on, and walked off unchallenged, wearing it and leaving her old one behind her. If any one spoke to her, she had only to explain that the assistant had gone to get some flowers or ribbon, or change. You never know where to have them," he said bitterly.

MAN'S NORMAL ATTITUDE.

The business man's attitude, derived from an uninspiring experience, chimes in so curiously with that of the normal man that the question arises: Is the commercial philosophy merely embittered prejudice, or is the normal man's prejudice based on atavistic experience? How is it, indeed, that the most generous of men will rarely allow that women have a proper sense of honour?

"They just don't understand what a man means by honour; a woman will promise faithfully to reveal a secret to no one, if only she may be entrusted with it; and five minutes later she will be swearing her next dearest friend to secrecy, having told her all about it, in strict confidence." So says Man, somewhat bitterly; and he will keep all kinds of things from his wife because he can't trust her not to tell. He will be careful about his letters; if he leaves them about he thinks she might read them, whereas he, of course, would never dream of reading her correspondence. "It can be seen all through a woman's career," says he, "even at school girls don't understand the meaning of honour as boys do at the same age. They will cheat at work and games, and will tell little 'fibs' without turning a hair. Boys never do any of these things well, then, hardly ever.

And Man throws back his head self-righteously and remembers his Julius Caesar. If he does not say so aloud, he thinks to himself that he loves the name of honour more than he fears death. In fact, when he comes to think of it, he realizes that there are any number of tags about honour, and they all seem to apply solely to Man—at any rate, they say nothing about Woman. And Lovelace seems even to cast just the tiniest reflection on the woman: there is the faint suggestion behind his lines that honour would not come first in her case—and Man plumes himself accordingly. What is that old proverb he remembers hearing, "A hundred years cannot repair a moment's loss of honour"? That is how a man feels—but a woman?

AN IMPORTANT RESERVATION.

If all this is true, however—if women really are short of a sense—the sense of honour—how can one account for their well-known conscientiousness? Over and over again, employers of labour, asked why they employ women in certain capacities in preference to men, give the reply, "Oh, we find that women are so much more conscientious" Clerks, typists, secretaries, manageresses, heads of departments—it is always the same story. "Oh, yes! we used to have men, but as the women do the work more conscientiously, we are gradually letting them replace the men." The complaint, indeed, to-day is of over—rather than under—conscientiousness: a meticulous anxiety to fulfil the last letter of an obligation that in too many cases endangers the health of able women to whom great things are entrusted. What becomes, then, of all the talk about woman and honour? For is not conscientiousness a form of honour, and a very important one? Is it not the fact that a woman would feel dishonourable if she did her work badly in order to rush away at the earliest possible moment—as some men do?

No, no, it will not do; let Man come off his high horse and admit at long last that his wife and his mother, his sister and his sweetheart, understand as much about Honour—even with a capital H.—as do the members of the cricketing sex.

As a result of the Agricultural department's successful demonstration of the advantage of storing potatoes in sand, to reduce the loss by potato moth, there has been a marked extension of this method this year in the Farrukhabad district. Some 2,000 maunds have been stored by the cultivators in sand, and the department have made arrangement to store considerable quantities for seed purposes. It is hoped by this simple method of storage to effect a check on the large losses of potato seed suffered in this district.

The Archdeacon of Lucknow has received a letter from Government saying that the Memorials of Chaplains of the Churches of England and Scotland on the Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment, praying for certain modifications in the terms of their service and pension were referred to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India on the 27th March, 1914.

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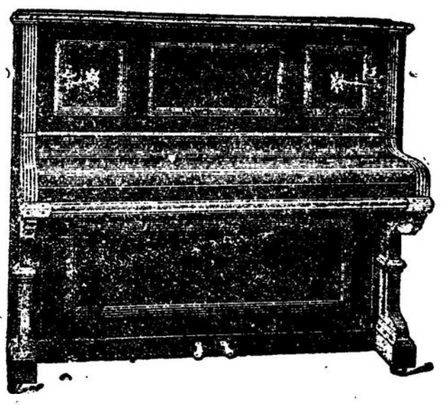

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DUNLOPS

After crossing the Australian Continent on a Valveless colonial model, Mr. P. H. Dodson betook himself to South Africa and decided to take the car to Cape Point, over "roads" which, with gradients in some parts varying between 1 in 7-5 and 1 in 5-5, had never been conquered by an automobile. South African motorists vetoed the trip as a practical impossibility, and did their utmost to dissuade Mr. Dodson from making what they considered a foredoomed, futile effort; but he persisted and succeeded in his task. The Dunlop-tyred Valveless, after overcoming staggering obstacles, was driven to the door of the lighthouse on Cape Point and returned without injury. Recounting his adventures, on his return to this country, Mr. Dodson wrote to the Dunlop Rubber Co. :—

"I used nothing but your tyres on my trip of 2,000 miles across Australia, as well as on the South African trip, and during the whole of my journeys I never touched a single tyre for any cause whatever. When I sold the cars delivery was taken with the original tyres on them, and a remark made as to the wonderful condition they were in. The size of the tyres was 815 X 105, and the weight of the car complete was about 27½ cwts."

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COMPLETE LIBERTY OF THOUGHT.

The Carlyle Club, within the boundary of licence, offers complete liberty of thought and action. You may talk politics, but the Radical will be as welcome as the Tory, the only stipulation, after the payment of fourteen guineas (if you are a Londoner), or six guineas (if you live twenty miles from Piccadilly), is that you must behave like a gentleman and a sportsman. There is a room full of cosy corners where you may discuss, especially if you come from the country, a business deal or a Stock Exchange coup. This alone is likely to horrify Pall Mall or lower Piccadilly.

It has forty-one telephones. Valets and messenger boys are at your constant service. The hall porter is to be a perfect encyclopædia of the geography, the amusements, the traffic facilities of London. You may sit on a sofa, grasp the receivers of an electrophone, and hear Tetrazzini or George Robey as your taste suggests. Ladies may call, and will find a drawing-room where they may wait for their husbands and take tea—at the expense of the club. All these privileges are supplied without any charge whatsoever.

NO WAITER UNDER FORTY.

The club servants are old family retainers. "No waiter under forty need apply," was the dominant idea during the engagement of the staff. There is no restaurant—Piccadilly is too full of them—but dainty "snacks" are available for the free use of members and their guests.

You enter the club six doors from the Circus and are ushered into the mediæval atmosphere of a fine old baronial hall graced with cunningly contrived twentieth century improvements. The Waring and Gillow studies are responsible for the whole craftsmanship, including that displayed in the "Buccaneer" smokeroom containing more than a suggestion of loot from foreign climes. On the irregular oak floors are strewn rich Afghan carpets, Turkish and Persian not being considered good enough for the Carlyle. There are monk's refectory tables, antiques in every direction, settees covered in raw hide. Raw hide has been in great demand, for even the telephone books and Bradshaw are encased in that material.

A Spanish Armada galleon under full sail hangs from a roof beam. Ancient muskets, grog barrels, demi-johns are all over the place.

FAMOUS HISTORIC INCIDENTS.

There is a Raleigh room upstairs with a lovely frieze depicting Elizabethan incidents, such as Sir Walter's Irish servant drenching with water his master's first pipe, and Sir Francis Drake playing the historic game of bowls.

Strange and restful silence has been secured by double windows, and, once more to quote the racy figure-head, "the noisy chorus of Piccadilly dies away, and one is willingly marooned from the ship of modernity upon blest mediæval isle."

As for the Caryle room, its atmosphere is appropriate enough. It contains a fine copy of Whistler's masterpiece, while scenes from the "History of the French Revolution" adorn the wall. It is a home-lounge.

SEEING BY WIRE.

A NEW WONDER OF SCIENCE.

... The annihilation of space by the wonder of modern science has been carried a step forward by the latest scientific discovery. What the telephone has done in the transmission of sound is now equalled by an invention for the transmission of light by wire. Briefly, the new invention enables the image of any object to be transmitted by wire and reproduced before the eyes of a spectator miles away, just as the telephone transmits and reproduces the tones of a voice.

The inventor—Dr. M. A. Low, a London consulting engineer—yesterday gave a short description of the apparatus and method of the new wonder. The transmitter is a screen composed of cells of selenium, the electrical resistance of which element varies according to the light that touches it. Over this screen there passes a synchronously running roller consisting of a number of pieces, which are alternately conductors and insulators. The roller is driven by a motor of 3,000 revolutions per minute, and the resulting variations of light are transmitted along an ordinary conducting wire. The receiver is made up of a series of cells operated by the passage of polarized light through thin slats of steel, and at this receiver the object which is before the transmitter is reproduced as a flickering image.

The process is described by the inventor as a "kinematographic application of common electrical principles." The system has been tested through a resistance equivalent to a distance of four miles, but in the opinion of Dr. Low there is no reason why it should not be equally effective over far greater distances.

Dr. Low discussed the future of the invention in view of the adaptation of it for wireless transmission with a "Times" representative.

The tons of the human voice, of which there are hundreds of gradations (said Dr. Low), can be reproduced by wireless telephony. The gradations of light are far simpler than those of sound, and it should be possible to devise a wireless means of transmission. I will commit myself to the prophecy that in 50 years' time people will look back with wonder at the days when it was necessary to be at a person's side in order to see him. When this day arrives, consider how it will change the conditions of warfare. Imagine the altered methods of military operations when you can see what is happening miles away.

At present the image reproduced is of the size which the eye of a camera would take. It shows variations of light and shade somewhat in the degree of a half-tone block, but it does not reproduce colour.

Dr. Low is well known in London as a consulting engineer and has engaged in laboratory research for the Government. A number of inventions stand to his credit, including the low high-pressure motor and a high-pressure petrol engine. The experiments in connexion with light by wire have extended over five years.

In the transmitting screen selenium may be replaced by any diamagnetic material. The cost of the apparatus is considerable, as the conductive sections of the roller are made of platinum.

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